

Early Chamberlain Family Connections

Extracted from Various Sources

Chamberlain Chamberlayne: A well-known officer of state, in royal and noble houses and courts. There are several distinct families bearing the surname. **AIULFUS CAMERARIUS** (the Latinised form) was a tenant in chief in co. Dorset, and probably the Conqueror's own chamberlain. One of his possessions in that county is still called **HAMPRESTON** or **HANIPRESTON CHAMBERLAINE**.

The Chamberlaynes of Mangersbury claim descent from John, Count of Tancarville, whose descendants were hereditary chamberlains to kings Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II.

The office of the '*camerariwi*' was to take charge of the king's camera or treasury, and answered to the treasurer of the household at present. Besides Aiulfus above mentioned, at least five other tenants so designated occur in Domesday.

Chamberlayne of Tankerville, Normandy

Page: 2.

Extracted from '*The Conqueror and His Companions*' by J.R. Planché,
Somerset Herald. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1874, & courtesy of Fred L. Curry,

Chapter 6 - Chamberlayne of Shirburn or Sherborne, Oxfordshire

Page: 3.

Extracted from '*The Visitations Of The County Of Oxford Taken In The Years 1566*'
By William Harvey, Clarencieux, 1574 / edited And Annotated By William Henry
Sourced from the State Library of South Australia. – pp. 235, 236 237.

Chapter 7 - Chamberlayne of Wickham, Oxfordshire

Page: 12.

Extracted from '*A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Extinct & Dormant
Baronetcies of England & Ireland*', By John Burke & John Bernard Burke – 1844.
Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.

Chapter 8 - Chamberlayne of Stonythorpe & Princethorpe, Warwickshire

Page: 18.

Extracted from '*A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Landed Gentry*'
Or, '*Commoners Of Great Britain & Ireland*', By John Burke – 1838.
Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.

Chapter 9 - Chamberlayne of Mangersbury & Oddington, Gloucestershire

Page: 24.

Extracted from '*A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Landed Gentry*'
Or, '*Commoners Of Great Britain & Ireland*', By John Burke – 1838.
Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.

Chapter 10 - Chamberlain of Astley, Warwickshire

Page: 29.

Extracted from '*The Visitation Of The County Of Warwick In The Year 1619*',
Taken By William Camden, Clarencieux King / edited By John Fetherston - pages 258-59.)

Chapter 11 - Chamberlayn of Norfolk & Suffolk

Page: 31.

Extracted from '*The Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, & 1613* – p. 71

Chapter 12 - The Misadventure of Sir Roger Chamberlayne

Page: 34.

The cost of loyalty in the world of kings, dukes and politics

Chapter 13 - Shirburn - From 'A History of Oxfordshire'

Page: 39.

The ancient Chamberlain residence, based largely on copies of charters
and other documents and maps at Shirburn castle made by H. E. Salter,
and now in the *Bodleian Library*.

Feudal Society's Pyramid Structure

Page: 41.

- Chamberlain -

It was fashionable in the 1500's and 1600's to spell surnames in several different ways. Although common, the practice was not necessarily connected with migrating to a new location or country.

English: Chamberlaine, Chamberlane, Chamberlayn(e), Chamberlaen, Chamberlen,
Chamberlin, Chamberlyn, Champerlen,

French: Chambellan(d), Cambreleng, Chamberland, C(h)amberlin,

Italian: Camerlenghi, Ciamberlini, Camerlingo, Camerlengo, Camerlinghi,
Ciamberbellani, Ciamberlani,

German: Kammerling

Flemish: Camerlynk

Chamberlayne of Tancarville

Extracted from *'The Conqueror and His Companions'*

by J.R. Planché, Somerset Herald. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1874, & courtesy of Fred L. Curry,



From the beginning of the 12th century, Tancarville Castle or Chateau (above) was the seat of one of the most powerful lineages of the Pays de Caux during the ducal epoch, ie that of the Chamberlains of Normandy. This family, grand officers of the crown, was already a landowner in the Lillebonne region towards the middle of the 11th century. It was only after 1100 that they took the name of Tancarville and that the castle appeared for the first time in texts. The castle was located on the extremity of a triangular spur, detached from the hillsides of the Seine. A large deep ditch separated it from the plateau. From the ducal epoch remains an enormous motte with the ruins of a large 15th century tower (the "Grosse-tour"), possibly some parts of masonry visible in the toothing stones at the south-eastern angle of the tower, and finally an imposing 12th century residential tower – known as the "Tour-carrée" (square tower), which stands at the north-western angle of the enceinte. The rest of the ensemble, the essential medieval sections are reconstruction from the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries. Jacques Le Maho

(TC = Tancarville Chamberlain; – 1 = reference position; - m = Male; - f = Female.)

TC1m.—TANCREDE DE TANCARVILLE

- His fief on the settlement of Normandy was surnamed Tancardivilla.
- Born about 900 in Tancarville, Normandy, France.
- His family included:

TC2m.—RABEL DE TANKERVILLE

- Left his name to Rabel's Isle and Rabelfoss, mentioned in early records.
- His family included:

TC3m.—GERALD DE TANKERVILLE – Chamberlain, who married: HELISENDIS

- Their family included:

TC4m.—RALPH DE TANKERVILLE - Chamberlain, died after 1079.

- Ralph as hereditary Chamberlain of Normandy, reputedly was guardian to Duke William of Normandy afterwards William I of England, and also founder of Bocheville Abbey.
- Ralph is styled by Duke William of Normandy in his charter of confirmation, "*Meus magister Aulaque et Camera mea princeps.*" ("My major-domo or master of the household and first chamberlain.")
- Wace records that he was present at the battle of Hastings.
- Three sons" (*named in the Peerages Osbert, Renebald, and William*) were reputedly at the battle of Hastings.

Children: of RALPH DE TANKERVILLE'S include...

TC5m.

- i. **WILLIAM (or JOHN) DE TANKERVILLE**, ([See EC1m – below](#))
 - Accompanied William the Conqueror (1028-1087) to England in 1066.
 - Chamberlain, steward, seneschal to William I. of England.
- ii, **GERALD DE TANKERVILLE**
 - Gerald, Baron of Tancarville, towards the end of the tenth century (*D'Anisy et Ste. Marie, sur le Domesday*), was father of Rabel II., temp.
- iii, **ALMARIC D'AMAURY ABETOT.**
 - Abetot is an appellation derived from the lands of St. Jean d'Abetot, canton of Calbose, arrondissement of Havre, the lordship of which belonged to the family of Tankerville.
 - Almeric D'Abetot, was ancestor of the Viscounts of Worcester.

Children: of ALMARIC include:

TC6m.

- i. **URSO D'ABETOT**, married to (Vicecomitissi) **ATHELIZA**,
- ii. **ROBERT D'ABETOT**, distinguished William the Conqueror's treasurer or "**DE SPENCER**,"
 - An office which gave a name to the noble families of **LE DESPENCER**, later **SPENCER**.

TC6m.—Urso D'ABETOT

Married: **ATHELIZA**, (Vicecomitissi)

Children: of URSO & ATHELIZA include...

- i. **ROGER D'ABETOT**
 - For murdering a servant of Henry I, Roger was banished, his estates confiscated and given with the hand of his sister to Walter de Beauchamp.
- ii. **EMMELINE D'ABETOT**, heiress by decree.
 - Married to **WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP** of Bedford

Chamberlayne of Cotes & Shirburn

From 'The Visitations Of The County Of Oxford Taken In The Years 1566'
By William Harvey, Clarencieux, 1574 / edited And Annotated By William Henry - pp. 235, 236 237.
(Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.)

(Reference: EC = Early Chamberlain; - 1 = position; - m = Male; - f = Female.)

EC1m.—WILLIAM (or JOHN) - Count of TANKERVILLE: - ([See TC5M – above](#))

- Maud his wife, was a daughter of Richard de Arches
- The ancient family of Tankerville was nearly allied with the Montmorency branch of the Royal House of France.
- Descended from John, Count of Tankerville, of Tancarville Castle in Normandy.
- Accompanied William the Conqueror (1028-1087) to England in 1066.
- Once England had been subjugated, and to support an aging father who died in 1079, William of Tankerville returned to his extensive landed possessions and dukedom in Normandy, about 1073
- He left behind him in England his kinsman (son): - **JOHN DE TANKERVILLE**
- The chief line of his descendants were the CHAMBERLAYNES of **COTYS** Northamptonshire, & **SHIRBURN**, in Oxfordshire, from whom was derived the celebrated Sir Thomas CHAMBERLAYNE, of **PRINCETHORPE** and **PRESBURY**, a distinguished diplomat in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth I. Of the existing families of the name, sprung from the Norman stock of Tankerville, we may mention the CHAMBERLAYNES of **MAUGERSBURY**, co. Gloucester, of **ODDINGTON** and of **STONEY THORPE**, co. Warwick.

EC2m.—JOHN OF TANKERVILLE

- Lord Chamberlain to **Henry I**

WILLIAM I (THE CONQUEROR) - (r. 1066-1087) – First King of the Norman Dynasty.

William was Duke of Normandy and, as the first Norman King of England he was crowned **William I**, on Christmas Day **1066** in Westminster Abbey. Three months later, he was confident enough to return to Normandy leaving two joint regents (one of whom was his half-brother **Odo, Bishop of Bayeux**, who was later to commission the Bayeux Tapestry) behind to administer the kingdom. However, it took William six years to consolidate his conquest, and even then he had to face constant plotting and fighting on both sides of the Channel. **William II** (Known as William Rufus) reigned from 1087-1100. He extended his father's policies, taking royal power to the far north of England. Ruthless in his relations with his brother Robert, William extended his grip on the duchy of Normandy under an agreement between the brothers in 1091. Robert went on crusade in 1096 and William died on 2 August 1100, after being shot by an arrow whilst hunting in the New Forest.
<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp> (history)

HENRY I (r. 1069-1135) was crowned three days after his brother's death, against the possibility that his eldest brother Robert might claim the English throne. After the decisive battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 in France, Henry completed his conquest of Normandy from Robert, who then (unusual even for that time) spent the last 28 years of his life as his brother's prisoner. The youngest and most able of William the Conqueror's four sons, Henry strengthened the crown's executive powers and modernised royal administration. His marriage to **Maud**, an Anglo-Saxon princess, resulted in improved relations between Normans and English. Unhappily his only son was drowned and on Henry's death the barons rejected his daughter **Matilda** and chose as king her cousin **Stephen**.

Stephen usurped the English throne from **Matilda** in **1135**, but failed to consolidate his power during the ensuing civil strife. Though charming, attractive and (when required) a brave warrior, Stephen (r. 1135-54) lacked ruthlessness and failed to inspire loyalty. He could neither control his friends nor subdue his enemies, despite the support of his brother **Henry of Blois** (Bishop of Winchester) and his able wife **Matilda of Boulogne**. **Henry I's** daughter **Matilda** invaded England in **1139** to claim the throne, and the country was plunged into civil war. Although anarchy never spread over the whole country, local feuds were pursued under the cover of the civil war; the bond between the King and the nobles broke down, and senior figures (including Stephen's brother Henry) freely changed allegiances as it suited them.
<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp> (history)

Children: of JOHN OF TANKERVILLE include: -

EC3m.—RICHARDUS CAMERARIUS SIVE CHAMBERLAINE DE TANQUERVILE: -

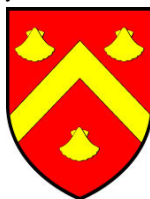
- Chamberlain to **King Stephen** (1097-1154),
- Richard married the daughter of Galfrey and was the Father of: -

?EC4am.—RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE who married the daughter of Sir ROBERT ECKNEY?

- Appears in an alternative but truncated version of this lineage that may not be reliable.

EC4bm.—SIR WILLUS CHAMBERLAYNE (WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN)

- Lord of North Ryston/Riston/Reston, Lincolnshire & Chamberlain to Henry II (1133-1189).



Tancarville of Normandy-Chamberlayne



Chamberlayne w/- Bellemont (Blanchmaines) of Normandy quartered

From his office assumed his surname, and bore for arms 1st. & 4th., gules, an escutcheon, argent, in an orle of eight mullets, or; 2nd. & 3rd., gules, a chevron, between three escallops, of or, which his descendants afterwards bore. The paternal coat of Tancarville was, Gules, a fess (chevron) between 3 escallops Or the Crest a mule's head in a coronet; the arms of John de Millaine, Earl of Leicester, were Gules, an escutcheon between 8 mullets, as Sir Edward Ferne and Mr. Brampton, two of the most ancient writers of Heraldry, agree.

Notes: for Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE:

- Subdued and made prisoner ROBERT DE BELLEMONT, Earl of Millain in Normandy, and Earl of Leicester in England, commonly called Blanchmaines, with HUGH de MOUNTFORD his sister's son, who had taken part with Henry, the young heir to the throne, against his father Henry II; who subsequently gave permission in 1174 for William Chamberlayne, to quarter that nobleman's arms with his own.
- Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE, of **North Reston, Lincolnshire**. Before 1274, John Lindsey conveyed **Petsoe Manor, Buckinghamshire** to him in exchange for other lands. On 11 Oct 1274, as William Chamberlain, Lord of Petsoe, he presented to Petsoe St. James and did so again in June 1275 (Liscomb's Bucks, 4: 136). On 4 April 1280, William le Chaunbrelyn and **JOAN**, his wife, acknowledge a trespass (Cal. Close Rolls, 1279-88: 47). He was dead by 1284 when his widow, **JOAN**, was holding **Petsoe** (Feudal Aids, 1: 82 wherein she is erroneously called 'Johannes'). Married by 4 Apr 1280 to **JOAN**. She is called **JOAN CHAMBERLAIN** in 1302 (Feudal Aids, 1: 104) and 1304 (VCH Bucks, 4: 340 citing De Banco Roll 151, m. 208), but before 1310 she married Saer de Raundes (ibid, 183, m.

81d), with whom she was a defendant in an action brought by Simon Lindsey to recover Petsoe. On 17 Nov 1312, as Joan, relict of Sir William Chamberlain, Kt., she presented to **Petsoe** St. James (Liscomb's Bucks, 4: 136). In 1313, Joan, again a widow, produced a charter and Lindsey renounced all of his rights (ibid, 201, m. 32). In 1313 she was holding 1/2 knight's fee in **Petteshoo** (CIPM, 5: no. 412, p. 233 IPM of John le Hastings, Buckinghamshire, taken 11 Aug 1313). That year, Joan then settled **Petsoe** on herself for life, with reversion to Robert, son of her first husband William Chamberlain, and his heirs (VCH Bucks, 4: 340 citing Bucks FF, case 18, file 65, no. 14). She was returned lady of the manor in 1316 (Feudal Aids, 1: 110). In 1323, she and Robert obtained license to make, with Richard Chamberlain, a fresh settlement of **Petsoe** (VCH Bucks, 4: 340 citing De Banco Roll 252, m. 151), which took place the following year whereby contingent remainder was assigned to Richard, infant son of John Chamberlain, and Margaret his wife (VCH Bucks, 4: 340 citing Bucks FF, case 19, file 75, no. 18 and Cal. Pat. Rolls 1324-7, p. 2).

HENRY II CURTMANTLE (r. 1133-1189) *The first king of the Angevin Dynasty.*

*He ruled over an empire that stretched from the Scottish border to the Pyrenees. One of the strongest, most energetic and imaginative rulers, Henry was the inheritor of three dynasties who had acquired Aquitaine by marriage; his charters listed them: 'King of the English, Duke of the Normans and Aquitanians and Count of the Angevins'. The King spent only 13 years of his reign in England; the other 21 years were spent on the continent in his territories in what is now France. King of England from 1154, Henry strengthened royal administration but suffered from quarrels with his determined Archbishop of Canterbury, **Thomas Becket** and his own sons, **Henry, Richard** and favourite **John**. Young Prince **Henry** died in 1183, leaving brothers,*

RICHARD I COEUR DE LION ('THE LIONHEART') (r. 1189-1199) and

JOHN I (LACKLAND) (r. 1199-1216) heirs to the throne.

*England's feudal society of this period was weighed down with many abuses and grievances that began with the King but was felt mostly by the common man. In short, a man and his family was owned by the baron he lived & worked for. The barons and their families in turn, were owned by the King whose power was absolute. This led to massive tyranny by church and state that became a hotbed for rebellion and gave rise to the legends of **Robin Hood** as well as **Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"**. When the barons themselves felt ill used & victimised by their King something was done. The **Magna Carta**, the Great Charter of English liberty was designed to redress these abuses and grievances, and were granted (under considerable duress) by King **John I** (r. 1199-1216) at Runnymede on June 15, 1215. **John** was succeeded in the following year by his son:*

HENRY III (r. 1216-1272) *The first king of the Plantagenet Dynasty was only 9 when he came to the throne.*

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp> (history)

Married: **JOAN** daughter (filia) of **CLIFTON**.

Children: of **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN** & **JOAN** daughter of **CLIFTON** include a son: -

EC5m.—ROBTUS, CHAMBERLAYNE (ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN) – *Miles = soldier or knight;*

- In possession of **Petsoe Manor** in 1331 (CIPM, 7: no. 381) and 1346 (Feudal Aids, 1: 130). On 7 Feb 1347 he presented to Petsoe St. James (Liscomb's Bucks, 4: 136) and in 1348 was holding both **Petsoe** and **Emberton** (CIPM, 9: no. 47). On 4 Aug 1370, Sir Robert Chamberlain again presented to Petsoe St. James (Liscomb's Bucks, 4: 136), but apparently soon died without issue, as in 1375 Richard Chamberlain held Petsoe of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke (Cal. Close Rolls, 1374-77: 191, 192).

EC6m.—RICUS, CHAMBERLAYNE (SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN) – *Miles;*

Born: abt 1255; 2ND brother or cousin of Robert? Or brother of **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN** & **JOAN**. Died in **Petsoe, Emberton**

Note: for **SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE**:

- His relationship to the foregoing is unstated, yet his heirs came into possession of all the Chamberlain lands. He may have been a brother or cousin to Sir Robert Chamberlain, or could have been a younger brother of William Chamberlain. He was married in 1285 to **JOAN de GATESDEN** (born 20 Dec 1268), daughter and sole heiress of **JOHN de GATESDEN**, Lord of **Stanbridge, Bedfordshire; Cotes Bidun, Northamptonshire; and Gatesden, Hertfordshire**. In Gatesden's 1291 IPM Joan is named as his heir, aged 23 on the eve of St. Thomas the Apostle, 20 Edw. I, and has been married 6 years and more to Richard Chamberleyn (CIPM, 3: no. 20). As a result of this marriage, the aforesaid manors came into possession of the Chamberlain family. Richard Chamberlain is returned as holding **Gatesden** in 1303 (Feudal Aids, 2: 425) and 1314-1315 (Cal. Close Rolls, 1313-18: 117, 155). From 1310 to 1318 he and wife Joan were involved in lawsuits over **Lathbury Manor**, Buckinghamshire with Lavendon Abbey, the suit which continued with their son John (VCH, Bucks, 4: 375 citing numerous De Banco Rolls). In 1314, he and Joan settled **Stanbridge** on their son John and his wife Joan (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1313-17: 115; Feudal Aids, 1: 21). On 10 Sept 1314 he was holding 1/40th knight's fee in **Wylewenecotes, Northamptonshire** (IPM of Gilbert de Clare, CIPM, 5: no. 538, p. 344). Knight of the Shire for Northampton in 1320. In 1324, they settled Gatesden upon John Chamberleyn and his wife Aubrey (VCH, Herts, 2: 203 citing Herts FF 17 Edw. II, no. 371). On 6 March 1324, Richard le Chaumberleyn, Kt. and John, his son, acknowledge a default of payment on their lands in Northants (Cal. Close Rolls, 1323-7: 159).

Married: **JOAN 'JANE' DE GATESDEN**, b. 20 Dec. 1268 daughter and heiress of **MARGARET & JOHN DE GATESDEN**, son of **HAWISE COURTENAY & JOHN DE GATESDEN** of Wollaventon. Joan was the younger sister of **MARGARET DE GATESDEN** who m. abt. 1279, 1ST. **SIR JOHN DE CAMOYS**; m. bef. 1301, 2ND. **SIR WILLIAM PAYNEL**, 1ST. Lord of Paynel.

Children: of **JOAN DE GATESDEN** and **RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE** are:

- EC7af. i. **MABLE** or **MABEL CHAMBERLAYNE** was b. abt. 1285 in Petsoe Manor, Emberton Buckinghamshire.
Married: **RALF DE REYNES**, b. bef. 1280, and died bef. 1310.
- EC7bm. ii. **ROBERT CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. abt. 1286. in Petsoe Manor, Emberton Buckinghamshire.
Married: **(UNKNOWN) GRYFFETH**, born in of Northampton, England.
- EC8m. iii. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. bet 1290 & 1291 in Wickham, England; died in Petsoe Manor, Buckinghamshire.
Married: **1ST.JOAN / JANE MORTEYN**, daughter of John Morteyn and Joan de Rothwell. She was born abt. 1299 in of Merston and Tilsworth, Bedfordshire, and died bef. 1324.
Married: **2ND.AUBREY <UNKNOWN>** bef. 1324.

EC7af.—MABLE CHAMBERLAYNE was born ABT 1285 in Petsoe Manor, Emberton Buckinghamshire.

Note: for **MABLE CHAMBERLAYNE**:

- Second wife of Sir **RALF de REYNES**, of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, who was holding Clifton Reynes in 1302-3, but seems to have died before 1310 when Sir Roger Tyringham had custody of his son and heir (by Mable), Thomas. Two wooden figures in Emberton Church may commemorate Ralf and Mable (VCH, Bucks, 4: 317, 322). Thereon he quarters the arms of Green and Drayton (being his 1st wife's family) and those of Chamberlain (Liscomb's Bucks, 4: 103).

Married: **RALF DE REYNES**, born bef. 1280, and died bef. 1310

Child: of **MABEL CHAMBERLAYNE & RALF DE REYNES** is:

- i. **THOMAS DE REYNES** was born ABT 1302.
Married **JOAN DE TYRINGHAM**, b. aft. 1302, daughter of Roger de Tyringham and Christian Deiville.

EC7m.—ROBERTUS, CHAMBERLAYNE (SIR ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN), – *Miles = soldier or knight.*

Married: a daughter of **GRYFFITH**, of Northamptonshire.

Children: of ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN & (UNKNOWN) GRYFFITH included a son: -

RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, b.abt.1335 who married **CATHERINE COTES**, b.abt.1340 in Coates/Cotes, Northamptonshire

Child: for RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & CATHERINE COTES, is:

ANNA CHAMBERLAIN, b.abt.1365; who married **RICHARD GRIFFIN**, b.abt.1360; d.abt.1411; of Weston Favell, Nthants.

Child: of ANNA CHAMBERLAIN & RICHARD GRIFFIN is:

NICHOLAS GRIFFIN, b.abt.1390; d.12 October, 1436

EC8m.—**JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE, (Sir John Chamberlain)** of Oddington, Stow, – Miles;

- Born 1290/1, being aged 42 when he gave evidence on 24 May 1333 to the proof of age of Richard, son of Simon Darches at Buckingham (CIPM, 7: no. 538). He continued the suit of his parents against Lavendon Abbey, but judgment was rendered against him in 1321 (VCH, Bucks 4: 375). Married 1stly, by 1314, to JOAN de MORTEYN, when his parents settled **Stanbridge** Manor on him and Joan. Married 2ndly, by 1324, to Aubrey, when John Chamberlain's parents settled **Gatesden** Manor on him and his wife AUBREY. That year, 1324, he settled **Stanbridge** on his son Richard and Richard's wife Margaret (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1324-7: 2). In 1353, his widow Aubrey, now married to Sir John de Gattesdaen, held one third dower in Stanbridge Manor, of Richard Chamberlain's inheritance (Cal. Close Rolls, 1349-54: 622).
- Distinguished in the martial reign of **Edward III**.
- From Sir John, because of his links with Norfolk, may have descended the family branch of **CHAMBERLAYNS of Suffolk and Norfolk** through either Thomas or John below to Sir Roger Chamberlayne and son Sir Robert of Gedding ([See Page 44 below](#)).

Married: **1st. JOAN (JANE) DE MORTEYN**, in 1314 daughter and heiress of **SIR JOHN DE MORTEYN / MORTEIN** and his wife **JOAN DE ROTHWELL**, daughter and heiress of **RICHARD OF EKNEY**.

Children: of JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE AND JOAN MORTEYN are:

EC9m.

- RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN**, m. 1) **MARGARET**, 2) **KATHERINE DE LA DALE**, 3) **JOAN / JANA REYNES**
- THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN**.
- JOHN CHAMBERLAIN**, m. **KATHERINE**.

Married: **2nd. AUBREY** ????, in 1324, who later married **SIR JOHN DE GATESDEN**, before 1353.

EDWARD III (r. 1312-1377) was king of England for fifty years. His reign saw the **beginning of the Hundred Years War in 1337** against France. Edward III was 14 when he was crowned King and assumed government in his own right in 1330. In 1337, Edward created the Duchy of Cornwall to provide the heir to the throne with an income independent of the sovereign or the state. An able soldier, and an inspiring leader, Edward founded the Order of the Garter in 1348. Actual campaigning of the Hundred Years War, started when the King invaded France in 1339 and laid claim to the throne of France. Following a sea victory at Sluys in 1340, Edward overran Brittany in 1342 and in 1346 he landed in Normandy, defeating the French King, **Philip VI**, at the Battle of Crécy and his son Edward (the **Black Prince**) repeated his success at Poitiers (1356).

JOHN WYCLIFF: (1320-1384) As the 'Morning Star' of the English reformation **John Wycliff's** hand-written manuscripts were the **first complete Bibles in the English language in the 1380's**. Wycliff (or Wycliffe), an Oxford theologian translated out of the fourth century Latin Vulgate, as the Greek and Hebrew languages of the Old and New Testaments were inaccessible to him. Curiously, he was also the inventor of bifocal eyeglasses. Wycliff spent many of his years writing and teaching against the practices and dogmas of the Roman Church which he believed to be contrary to the Holy Writ. Although hounded by his enemies he died a non-violent death, the Pope was so infuriated by his teachings that 44 years after Wycliff had died, he ordered the bones to be dug-up, crushed, and scattered in the river!

HENRY IV (r. 1399-1413) the first king of the Lancastrian Dynasty <http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp> (history)

- Sir John Chamberlain** was a great soldier, and eminent in the Court of King Edward III (1312-1377). According to a Record in the Tower of London, the King granted him, by the name of **Count Chamberlain, Earl of Tankerville, Viscount de Millaine**, and **High Constable of Normandy**, a warrant to receive 10,000 marks, which he had lent to the King's eldest son by Queen Philippa, Edward, Prince-of Wales [1330-1376], (The Black Prince) in the wars with France. The Archbishop of York was deprived of the manor of **Ottington** (sic) at the Reformation, and it was given to Sir Thomas Chamberlain. His descendant Thomas Chamberlain, Esq. was Lord of this manor in the year 1608, and his descendant Thomas Chamberlain, Esq. also Lord of the Manor, and who had a seat here, and an estate in this and other places. He is of the same family of **Maugersbury**, and who was formerly of **Prestbury**. John Chamberlain, of Westminster, Esq., is the heir male of this branch of the family, he is likewise the heir by his mother, of the ancient family of the Cliffords of Frampton upon Severn, in this county." William the chamberlain, he was possessed of **Wenecot**, in the Parish of Clifford Chambers, Stow: - This Parish lies in the Hundred of Slaughter, 7 miles distance South east from Campden, 7 miles north from Norleach, and 18 miles north east from **Gloucester**. It is generally called **Stow-on-the-Wold**, as in all records it is distinguished by the name of Stow St. This estate and lordship of this manor passed to Edward...Edmond Chamberlain, of Maugersbury, Esq.

EC9m.—**RICUS CHAMBERLAYNE, (Sir Richard Chamberlain the elder)** – Miles = knight

Born: abt. 1315 in Wickham, Oxfordshire; Died 1391 in **Princethorpe, Warwickshire**. Son of John Chamberlayne and Joan Morteyn.

Note: for SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE:

- Born 1315. In 1324, his father settled **Stanbridge** manor, Bedfordshire on him and his 1st. wife **MARGARET** (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1324-7: 2). On 15 August 1327, it was ordered that Stanbridge be delivered to Richard, son of John Chamberlain, and his wife **MARGARET** (Cal. Close Rolls, 1327-30: 157). By 1346, Richard Chamberlain was married 2ndly to **KATHERINE de la DALE**, daughter of **Sir Thomas de Berkeley** (by his wife Margery), of Wolaston, Northants in whose IPM of 9 March 1346 Katherine, age 36 is named as his next heir to Wolaston, held by 2 knight's fees of the Earl of Lancaster (CIPM, 8: no. 630). The foregoing is repeated in Cal. Close Rolls, 1346-9: 215 whereon 17 May 1347 Katharine's age is however given as 30. In 1350, Richard Chamberlayne, Kt., was holding 2 knight's fees in **Cotes, Newton, Schelton, Raundes, Philegrave and Lathebury**, counties Northampton and Bedford, of Thomas Wake, in Wake's IPM (CIPM, 9, p. 209). In 1353, he was holding 2 knight's fees in **Cotes**, Neuton, Filgrave and **Lathebury** of John, Earl of Kent in his IPM (CIPM, 10: no. 46). In 1353, Sir Richard Chamberlain did an enrollment of release to his brother Thomas of two thirds of **Stanbridge** Manor, together with one third that was held in dower by Aubrey, wife of John de Gatesden (his step-mother) (Cal. Close Rolls, 1349-54: 622). In 1353, John Denford quit-claimed all his right in **Denford** Manor, Huxloe Hundred, Northants to Sir Richard Chamberlain, who also obtained the 3rd part, which Elizabeth, the wife of Ralph Beauchamp, held in dower (VCH, Northants, 3: 193 citing Northants Feet of Fines). As Richard Chamberlain, Kt., witness to a grant of 3 November 1359, by Thomas Basoun, of Wodeford to Adam Fraunceys and John Pyel of a yearly rent to be received of his lands in Wodeford, Thrappeton and Denford, Northants (Cal. Close Rolls, 1354-60: 659). In 1372, he was holding 1/16th knight fee in **Wylwencotes**, Northants of Ralph, Earl of Stafford in his IPM (CIPM, 13: no. 210). In 1375, he inherited **Tilsworth** Manor, Bedfordshire upon the death of his cousin John Morteyn without issue, in whose IPM Richard Chamberlayne, knight, aged 60 and more, is called the son of Joan, sister of his father John de Morteyn (CIPM, 15: no. 398). Richard in turn granted John's widow, Elizabeth, a monetary dower for life out of **Tilsworth** Manor (CIPM, 17: no. 777 of his son Richard). In 1375, he was holding 1/2 knight's fee in **Pettesho** of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, in his IPM (CIPM, 14: no. 148). In 1379, he settled some Bedfordshire estates upon his son Richard and Richard's wife Margaret (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1377-81: 396). His will of 14 Sep 1391 was proved 2 November 1391 (Gibbons, Early Lincoln Wills, p. 40). Richard Chamberlain was married 3rdly, to **JOAN REYNES**. In 1396 she was holding **North Reston, Lincolnshire** and **Denford**, Northamptonshire in dower for life (CIPM, 20: no. 778 and 781, of Richard Chamberlain, no. 5). She died 20 September 1409 (CIPM, 20: no. 57).

- As Richard Chaunburleyn, and brother John Chaunburleyn, kt., they witnessed a quitclaim on 24 Oct 1363 (Cal. Close Rolls, 1360-4, p. 548). In 1366, as John Chamberlain of Emberton, John was pardoned for murder (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1364-7, p. 328). In 1369, as John son of John Chamberleyn of Great Gatesden, John conveyed the reversion of **Gatesden** Manor (held by parents Richard & Joan Chamberlain in 1324) to John Courteys of Wymington, having already granted the manor to Alan Contestre for life and one year beyond, for a rent of 6 marks per year (Cal. Close Rolls, 1369-74, p. 74). In 1373, (Thomas) John Chamberlain and wife Katherine Kingston, who seems to have held some right in **Denford** Manor, Northants, quitclaimed it to brother Sir Richard Chamberlain (VCH, Northamptonshire, 3: 193 citing Northants Feet of Fines). On 8 May 1373, John Chamberleyn of Emberton wrote to John Parkere of Olneye giving to him the first vacancy of Emberton Church and granting that he may present whom he will (Cal. Close Rolls, 1369-74, p. 566). Thereupon, in 1373, the King sued John Chamberlain of Emberton, Buckinghamshire for the next presentation to the Church of Emberton.

Married: **1st.MARGARET; & 2nd.KATHERINE DE LA DALE**, by 1346, daughter of **SIR THOMAS DE BERKELEY**

Married: **3rd.JOAN or (JANA) REYNES**, daughter of Thomas de Reynes and Joan de Tyringham of Clifton Reynes, Buckingham.

Born: abt. 1329; Died: 20 Sept 1409 in Stanbridge, Bedfordshire.

Note: for JOAN REYNES

- The Visitation of Oxfordshire in 1566 and 1574 names the wife of Richard Chamberlain as 'Jana' daughter of John Reynes, of Clifton Reynes. Since there was no John Reynes who was lord of Clifton Reynes at that time, the identification should apply to Thomas Reynes, who did have a daughter named Joan, living in 1354.
- There is a lack of evidence to support the view that Joan Reynes was the mother of either any or all of the following children. Regarding Richard Chamberlain (below), in the Lincolnshire IPM (CIPM 17: no. 778) he is stated to hold the reversion of **Northriston** (=North Reston) which is held in dower for life by Joan, wife of Richard Chamberlain, knight, father of the said Richard. In the IPM of Joan, widow of Richard Chamberlain (CIPM, 20: no. 57), she was holding **Denford**, Northants in dower by the assignment of Richard, son and heir of Richard Chamberlain, knight, with reversion to him. In none of the foregoing is her heir called her son, always the son of her husband Richard.

Reputed Children: of SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & MARGARET include: -

i. **THOMAS (JOHN) CHAMBERLAIN**, b. abt. 1354; d. in Denford, Northamptonshire

- Married **KATHERINE KINGSTON**, b. aft. 1354 and left issue. (*The Visitation of the County of Oxfordshire*)
- The given ancestry of Katherine Kingston is daughter of John, son of Robert, son of Robert de Tolthorp (Ped. from the Plea Rolls, p. 110).
- In 1353, his brother Sir Richard Chamberlain owing him a considerable sum of money mortgaged to him two-thirds of **Stanbridge** with the reversion of that third which his father's widow Aubrey, then the wife of Sir John Gatesden, held in dower. The mortgage was afterwards redeemed (Cal. Close Rolls, 1349-54: 622).

ii. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN**, b. abt. 1355 A nun at Chikesond in 1391, being then named in the will of her father.

iii. **EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN**, b. aft. 1355; Died at **Princethorpe, Warwickshire**. Named in the Visitation of Oxfordshire.

Reputed children: of SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & JOAN REYNES are: (2nd wife Katherine died without issue).

EC10m. iv. **RICHARDUS CHAMBERLAYNE, (SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN the younger)** b. abt. 1356; d. 24 Aug. 1396; – miles.

- The **CHAMBERLAYNES OF SHERBORNE** began when Sir Richard settled at **Sherborne Oxfordshire** where his descendants continued until the time of James I.
- Married **1st MARGARET** daughter of **NICHOLAI LOVAYNE** (*Militis* – military) - Issue below.
- Married **2nd. PHILIPPUS** of Sco. Claro. – No recorded issue

EC11m. v. **JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE, (JOHN CHAMBERLAIN)** Esq. Of **Hopton, Derbyshire**; b. abt 1359; - ([See Page 29](#))

- Married **ALICIA (ALICE)** daughter of **BENSTED**; b. abt. 1360; in of Shirburn, Oxfordshire. (*The Visitation of the County of Oxfordshire*, Harleian Society, 5: 235)
- Their issue included a presumed son: - THOMAS who married ISABELLA, presumed daughter of KNIPTON.
- The **CHAMBERLAYNES OF WICKHAM** descended from this branch; (Chart 2 from 'A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Extinct & Dormant Baronetcies of England & Ireland', By John Burke & John Bernard Burke – 1844. Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.). – ([See page 29 Below](#))
- The **CHAMBERLAYNES OF MAUGERSBURY & ODDINGTON GLOUCESTER** descended from this branch; (Chart 3 from 'A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Landed Gentry', By John Burke – 1838. Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.). – ([See Page 37](#))

Cotys & Shirburn Branch - Generation Ten

EC10m.— SIR RICHARDUS CHAMBERLAYNE / CHAMBERLAIN, – Miles;

- Died 24 Aug 1396 (20 Richard II) and at his death held the following manors: Bucks: **Ekeney** and **Petsoe**; Bedford: **Stanbridge** and **Tillsworth**; Lincoln: **North Reston**; Northants: **Wilwencotes**, **Denford** and **Mill Cotes** (CIPM, 17: nos. 776-779). In his IPM it states he was holding the Bucks and Bedford manors, by gift of Richard Chamberlain, Kt., his father. He was married by 1379 to MARGARET LOVAYNE, when his father granted certain Bedfordshire estates to him and his wife Margaret (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1377-81: 396). Margaret was the sister and heiress of Sir Nicholas Lovayne, of Burston, co. Surrey (Visitation of Oxfordshire 1566 and 1574, Harleian Society, 5: 235). She married 2ndly, Philip St. Clair (Seyntclere) and died 18 April 1408 (CIPM, 19: nos. 382-384 and 20: nos. 58-62).
- Family pedigree in Vincent's Collection for Oxfordshire, Coll.Arm. See also article in Wotton's Baronetage, 1741, vol. ii. pp. 374-378.

Married: **MARGARET LOVAYNE**, b. abt. 1366; d. 1408;

Daughter: of **SIR NICHOLAS LOVAYNE or LOVAN** (*Militis* – military), Constable of Pevensey Castle, and **MARGARET de VERE**, and sister & heiress of her brother Sir Nicholas Lovayne of Burston, co. Surrey

Children: of SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & MARGARET LOVAYNE include: -

i. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN**, b. 1388

ii. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN**, b. 1390; d. in Spain

EC12m. iii. **RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN**, b. 1392; m. Margareta daughter of Willi (John?) Knevet (*militis* – military) of Buckenham

EC12Am. iv. **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN**, b. 1394; d. March 1434 in Spain.

EC11m.—JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE, (JOHN CHAMBERLAIN) Esq. Of **Hopton, Derbyshire**.

b. abt 1359; second son of **SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN** – the elder & **JANE REYNES** of Sherborne, Oxfordshire.

Married: **ALICIA (ALICE)** daughter of **BENSTED**, b. abt. 1360; (Visitation of Oxfordshire, Harleian Society, 5: 235)

Children: of JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE & ALICA BENSTED: - ([See page 28](#))

Cotys & Shirburn Branch - Generation Eleven

EC12m.—RICHARD CHAMBERLAYN, *Esquire*; b.ca.1391-2; d. 1439; fourth son of RICHARD & MARGARET LOVAYNE

Note: for RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN of **Tilsworth**, co. Bedford:

- Born 1390-1, being aged 5 and 6 in the IPM of his father, 16 in the 1408 IPM of his mother and 22 in the July 1413 IPM of his mother. He died 1439 (IPM 5 Hen. V no. 41 and 17 Hen. VI no. 31). His marriage was granted on 28 Nov 1398 to the King's nephew, Thomas, Duke of Surrey (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1396-8: 456). He married MARGARET KNYVET (Colkert, English Ancestry, p. 41, 54). Margaret, born c1412, and daughter of Sir John Knyvet, of Southwick, Northamptonshire and Mendlesham, co. Suffolk, by his wife Elizabeth Clifton, afterwards married William Gedney and in 1451 sued the trustees of her first husband for her dower in Petsoe (VCH, Bucks, 4: 340). She died 1458 (IPM, 36 Hen. VI no. 14). (ipm = [Latin] *inquisition post mortem*) an after-death inventory of one's holdings).

Married: **MARGARETA KNEVETT**, b.1408/12; d. 1458; daughter of Sir JOHN KNEVETT & ELIZABETH CLIFTON

Note: for MARGARETA KNEVETT

- The Visitation of Oxford has it that Richard Chamberlayne married Margaret, daughter of William (John?) Knyvet by a daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. The will of William dated 1514, the Visitation of Yorkshire and Surtees 144 all disprove this statement. Margaret was an aunt of this William Knyvet and a daughter of John Knyvet by his wife Elizabeth Clifton. Sir John was sheriff of Northampton in 1427, and died 1446. His wife Elizabeth, was b.ca.1392 the dau. of Lord Clifton of Buckenham (CPIII, 308).

Children: of RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & MARGARETA KNEVETT include:

- i. **RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN**, b. 1439; d. 1496; m. **SYBIL (SIBILLA)** daughter of **RICI FOWLER**
- EC18m. ii. **WILLIMUS WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN**, b. 1436; d. 28 Aug. 1497, s.p.; m. **ANNA(E) (JOAN)** dau. of **JOHN LYDEARD**.

Note: See Craig, F. N., "Chamberlains in the Marbury Ancestry," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. CXXXVIII, p.317-320, (October 1984), for a detailed analysis of the confusion and clarification surrounding the brothers Richard and William Chamberlain

EC19m—William has been erroneously named by some records in place of his uncle above, EC11m—John Chamberlain Esq. of Hopton, co. Derby who was head of the Wickham & Mangersbury branches (pp.22 &28). It appears that although married William died without issue.

Cotes & Shirburn Branch - Generation Twelve

EC18m.—RICHARD CHAMBERLAYN *Esquire*; first son? of RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & MARGARETA KNEVETT

Born: 1436-39 **Coates / Cotys** Parish, Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire, England. Died 28 Aug 1496, buried at **Sherbourne**, Oxfordshire.

Note: for RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:

- Died 28 Aug. 1497. His will of 18 Aug 1496 was proved 19 Oct 1496 and directed his burial in Sherbourne/Shirburne Church. Married before 1484 to SYBIL FOWLER. (CIPM, Henry VII, 1: nos. 1147, 1155, 1237-1239; PCC Wills: 7 Home)
- Monumental Brass for Richard Chamberlain, Esq. "of Cootys, Northampton" and wife Sybil in Shirburn parish church. (VCH Bedford 3:433; VCH Oxford 8:184; Mill Stephenson, *A List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles* (1926), p.420.
- **Shirburn** Manor was acquired from Sybil's brother, Richard Fowler, who was a 'very unthrift' and became a pensioner of his mother Jane, in 1501, giving Shirburn as security for a loan. Jane died 1505, & daughter Sybil as chief executrix took possession of her brother's manor.

Married: before 1484 **SIBIL FOWLER** b. abt. 1448-55, died in 1524; daughter of **Sir RICHARD FOWLER** of Shirburn, co.

Oxford, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward IV, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and **JANE/JOAN DANVERS**, d. 1505.

Born: 1455 in Rycote, Oxfordshire, England. She died 8 Feb 1524 in Sherbourne Castle, Oxfordshire, England.

Children: of RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & SIBIL FOWLER include:

- EC20f. i. **ANNA CHAMBERLAINE** b. 1478; Married: **SIR EDWARD RALEIGH**
- EC21m. ii. **EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE** b.1480; d. 10 September 1543 of Coates & Sherborne; Married: **CECILIA VERNEY**
- EC22m. iii. **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE** b. 1482 Sherborne, Oxon.
- EC23m. iv. **JOHANNES CHAMBERLAINE** b. 1484 Sherborne, Oxon; who married and had 2 sons: George & Edmund.
- EC24m. v. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAINE** b. 1486; d. Jan. 1543, Sherborne, Oxon

Sherborne Branch - Generation Thirteen

EC20f.—ANNA CHAMBERLAYN

Born: 1478 in Sherbourne, Oxfordshire, England. An ancestor of America's United States, Presidential Bush family.

Married: **1st.SIR EDWARD RALEIGH** *Knight*, 1496 in Farnborough, Warwickshire, England.

Eldest son: of Sir **Edward Raleigh**, *Knight*, b abt 1440, of Farnborough, Warwickshire, England, d bef 6 June 1513. & **Margaret**

Verney 1467, daughter of Sir **Ralph Verney**, *Lord Mayor of London*, and **Emme**. She was b abt 1453, d aft 1478.

Born: abt. 1472 in Farnborough, Warwickshire, England. He died August 1508 in Farnborough, Warwickshire, England.

Children: of ANNA CHAMBERLAIN & EDWARD RALEIGH are:

- i. **MARY RALEIGH**; married **NICHOLAS WODHULL** 1507/08.
- ii. **GEORGE RALEIGH**, born Abt. 1500 in - Of, Thornborough, Warwickshire; d bef 1546; ENG;
Married: [1] **JANE CONNYSBY/CONINGSBY**, [2] widow **FITZGARETHE**, [3] **ANNE ERNELEY**
- iii. **EDWARD RALEIGH**, d.s.p.
- iv. **LEONARD RALEIGH**.
- v. **ANTHONY RALEIGH**.
- vi. **THOMAS RALEIGH**; married **MARIA**.
- vii. **BRIDGET RALEIGH** b 1506. Northamptonshire, England, d 6 January 1558.
Married: abt 1525, **SIR JOHN COPE**, *Knight, Sheriff of Northamptonshire 1545, MP 1546*, Canons Abbey, co Northampton, son of **WILLIAM COPE** and **JANE SPENCER**.
- viii. **MARGARET RALEIGH**; married **RICHARD MUSKET**.

Anna now aged about 31, having lost her husband Edward, and with 8 children under about 12 years, remarried...

Married: **2nd.RALPH FULSHURST**, 1509 in Farnborough, Warwickshire, England.

Born: 1475 in Farnborough, Warwickshire, England. He died 1530 in Farnborough, Warwickshire, England

RICHARD III (r. 1483-1485).	Edward Chamberlain (below) was born about 3 years before the 2 year reign of this unscrupulous Yorkist, Richard III who was killed on the battle field of Bosworth that brought Henry Earl of Richmond to the throne as:
HENRY (TUDOR) VII (r. 1485-1509) the first king of the Tudor Dynasty, to the English throne in 1485. This founding of the Tudor dynasty ended the dynastic feuding struggle between the Houses of York & Lancaster known as the 'War of the Roses' that had begun about 1455., Henry modernised the government and legal system, paving the way for England's meteoric expansion and entrance onto the world's stage as a power to be reckoned with, under his successors Henry VIII (1509-1547) and later Elizabeth I . Following the lead of Portuguese, Henry the Navigator, and the Spanish Court's commissioning of Christopher Columbus in 1492, Henry VII granted a charter to John Cabot in 1497 to search for new lands resulting in the discovery, after a voyage of 7 weeks, of 'New-found-land', a very original name for England's first colony in the 'New World'. http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp (history)	
WILLIAM TYNDALE (1494-1536) was the spiritual leader of the growing body of English reformers. His work of translating the Greek New Testament into the plain English of the ploughman was made possible through Erasmus' publication of his Greek/Latin New Testament printed in 1516. Erasmus and the printer and reformer John Froben published the first non-Latin Vulgate text of the Bible in a millennium. For centuries Latin was the language of scholarship and it was widely used amongst the literate. Erasmus' Latin was not the Vulgate translation of Jerome , but his own fresh rendering of the Greek New Testament text that he had collated from six or seven partial New Testament manuscripts into a complete Greek New Testament. All of this came about as a result of the overthrow of Greek Constantinople by the Turkish Ottomans in 1453 causing a flow of refugee intellectuals into Europe bringing with them their valuable Greek manuscripts that sparked the 'Learning Renaissance' of the 16 th century.	
ELIZABETH I (r. 1558-1603) the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn . http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp (history)	
PARISH RECORDS started in 1538 when Thomas Cromwell, the Vicar General to King Henry VIII, declared that all marriages, christenings and burials should be recorded.	
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE : was born at Stratford-on-Avon on 24 April, 1564 and was destined to become the greatest Englishman in the world of letters & of the English language.	
THE SPANISH ARMADA : set sail July 1588, in an attempt to restore a 'Catholic' sovereign to the English throne. The fleet numbered over 130 ships, making it by far the greatest naval fleet of its age. According to Spanish records, 30,493 men sailed with the Armada, the vast majority of them soldiers. A closer look, however, reveals that this "Invincible Armada" was not quite so well armed or commanded as it might seem. Many of the Spanish vessels were converted merchant ships, better suited to carrying cargo than engaging in warfare at sea. They were broad and heavy, and could not manoeuvre quickly under sail. The English navy, on the other hand, had fast manoeuvrable ships designed to defend their coastal waters. Their cannons were mounted on small-wheel trucks making it possible for guns crews to be trained in the procedure of rapid reload onboard ship. On Monday, 29 July, the two fleets met in battle off Gravelines. The English emerged victorious, although the Spanish losses were not great; only three ships were reported sunk, one captured, and four more ran aground. Nevertheless, the Duke of Medina Sedonia determined that the Armada must return to Spain. The English blocked the Channel, so the only route open was north around the tip of Scotland, and down the coast of Ireland. It was then that the unpredictable English weather took a hand in the proceedings. A succession of storms scattered the Spanish ships, resulting in heavy losses. By the time the tattered Armada regained Spain, it had lost half its ships and three-quarters of its men. In England the victory was greeted as a sign of divine approval for the Protestant cause. The storms that scattered the Armada were seen as intervention by God. Services of thanksgiving were held throughout the country, and a commemorative medal struck, with the words, "God blew and they were scattered" inscribed on it.	
GUTENBURG invented the printing press in the 1450's. The first book to be printed was the Bible (in Latin). With the onset of the Reformation in the early 1500's, the first printings of the Bible in the English language were produced illegally and at great personal risk of those involved.	
JOHN CHAMBER OR CHAMBERLAYNE : (d. 1489), a rebel, a knight of great influence in the north, excited the people to join the rebellion headed by Sir John Egremont in Northumberland, and Durham against the heavy subsidy of 1489, implemented by Henry VII. Henry, earl of Northumberland, who had orders to enforce the tax, endeavoured to persuade him to cease his agitation. Chamber would not hear him, and on 20 April the earl was slain by the rebels at Cock Lodge near Thirsk. Thomas, earl of Surrey, was sent to put down the insurrection. He took Chamber and utterly routed the rebels. Chamber or Chamberlayne was executed at York 'in great state, being hanged on a gibbet set on a square pair of gallows' with his chief accomplices hanging on the lower story about him. Dictionary of National Biography	

EC21m.—Sir EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN Knt of the Bath.

Of Coates/Cotes, co Northampton & Shirburn/Sherborne, co. Oxford; oh. 34 H.VIII.

Born: About 1480-84?; d. 10 Sep 1543

Died: 10 September 1543? and buried at **Woodstock** at age 63, just four years before Henry VIII's death (r. 1509-1547).

- Eldest son of Richard Chamberlayne of Shirburn, who died on 20 Aug., 1497 and Sibilla Fowler, he was over forty years of age when his mother died in 1525 (*inq. Post mortem*, 16 Henry VIII, No.167). Henry VII made him keeper of **Woodstock** Park on 10 Sept, 1508- (*Pat. Roll*, 24 Henry VII, p. 1, m. 11) and that office was, 10 April 1532, renewed to him and his son Leonard in survivorship (Privy Seal, 23 Henry VIII). In the summer of 1512 he led thirty men in Sir William Sandys's company in the fruitless expedition led by Thomas, marquis of Dorset, Biscay, to aid King Ferdinand's invasion of France. In the following spring Lord Edmund Howard carried on the war with France by sea until killed in a fight off Brest on 25 April, and Chamberlayne was captain of the 'Henry Totehill', 80 tons, 62 men, in Howard's fleet. In May of that year, when Henry VIII in person invaded France, Edward Chamberlayne went in the retinue of Charles Brandon, Lord Lisle, who led the vanguard of the English army. He was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire in 1517-18. In 1520 he was at the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' and subsequent meeting of Henry VIII and the Emperor Charles V at Gravelines. He accompanied Thomas, earl of Surrey's expedition, or rather raid, into Picardy in the war of 1522. In the spring of 1526, the year William Tyndale's translation of the New Testament first arrived in England, Sir Edward and George Carew of Mohans Ottery were refugees in France but why they fled the realm does not appear. He sat as a burgess for Wallingford in the parliament of 1529 and was sometime sheriff of Oxon and Berks. When, Henry VIII divorced his first wife, Katherine of Aragon in 1533, she was kept virtually as a prisoner at Kimbolton where Edward Chamberlain held some office of authority over her household. He was at Kimbolton when Catherine died there in January 1536.
- Sybil Chamberlain, the widow of Sir Richard Chamberlain of Woodstock and the daughter of chief executrix of Jane Fowler, who died in 1505, took possession of **Shirburn** manor in April 1505 as the debt was unpaid. In May Richard Fowler, by now knighted, leased the manor to his sister and her son Sir Edward Chamberlain for 60 years and in 1527 Sir Edward obtained full rights over Shirburn by giving his uncle Tilsworth and Stanbridge manors (Beds.) in exchange. On Sir Edward's death in 1542, he was succeeded by his eldest son Leonard who added to the **Shirburn** property by buying land from Ambrose Dormer and the rectory and advowson from the Crown.

Married: **CECILIA VERNEY**, b. abt. 1495; daughter of **SIR JOHN VERNEY**, Knt. of Penley.

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN & CECILIA VERNEY include:

EC25m.	i. LEONARD CHAMBERLAINE	Married: DOROTHY daughter of JOHN NEWDIGATE
	ii. MARY CHAMBERLAINE	
	iii. SYBILL CHAMBERLAINE,	Married: a son of SCUDMORE
	iv. MARGARET CHAMBERLAINE,	Married: RALPH KINGSTON
	v. RUDOLPH (RALPH) CHAMBERLAINE	Married: a daughter of SCUDMORE .
	vi. MARY (MARIA) CHAMBERLAINE	Married: RUDOLPH (RALPH) GIFFORD .
EC26m.	vii. EDWARD (EDRUS) CHAMBERLAINE, Astley Manor, Warwickshire. Married: ELIZABETH LAWRENCE (See page 44)	

(EC37f) - **LADY CECILY STONAR:** The chapel of the Holy Trinity at Stonar, consecrated to the service of God in 1349 has never seen any other worship than that of the Church of Rome.
 At the Reformation we find the family of Stonar continually true to their faith, and in a greater measure than any other family in the county bearing public testimony to the same.
 Sir Francis Stonar married Cecily, daughter of Leonard Chamberlain, of Shirburn Castle, and Dorothy Newdigate, consequently Lady Stonar was first cousin to Jane Dormer, Duchess of Feria. In the '*Life of the Duchess of Feria*' we are told how Lady Stonar was brought up before the Judges in Oxford for her 'recusancy' (23rd, or 24th. Eliz) and how she answered them. She says: -
"I was born in such a time when Holy Mass was in great reverence, and brought up in the same faith. In King Edward's time this reverence was neglected and reproved by such as governed. In Queen Mary's it was restored with much applause, and now in this time it pleaseth the State to question them, as now they do me, who continue in this Catholic profession. The State would have their several changes, which I have seen with mine eyes, good and laudable. Whether it can be so I refer to your Lordship's consideration, I hold me still to that wherein I was born and bred; and find nothing taught in it but great virtue & sanctity, and so by the grace of God I will live and die in it."
 This answer amazed the Judges, spoken with great confidence, so they dismissed her upon ordinary sureties.
A History of the Post-Reformation Catholic Missions in Oxfordshire – By Bryan Stapleton
 Lady Cecily Stonar was arrested in August, 1581 for harbouring Father Campion. She had allowed him to set up an illegal printing press at Stonor Park, which is four miles south of Henley-on-Thames and about twenty miles from London. By that time she was a widow. Her younger son, John, was also arrested and upon his release in 1582, he went into exile in the Low Countries. Cecily was allowed to move back into Stonor Lodge in November of that year but she was in prison again ten years later, in 1592.
JAMES I (r. 1603-25) first king of the Stuart dynasty was son of Mary, Queen of Scots and descended from Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. James had been King of Scotland for 36 years when he became King of England. In 1620, 102 men, women & children known as the '*Pilgrim Fathers*' sailed from Plymouth in the '*Mayflower*', the first of many seeking religious liberty in the New World.
CHARLES I (r. 1625-1649) & **CHARLES II** (r. 1660-1685) were both part of the Stuart Dynasty.
 The Chamberlain family of these next two generation lived through the tumultuous period of history known today as the Interregnum ('between reigns'). Cromwell's convincing military successes at Drogheda in Ireland (1649), Dunbar in Scotland (1650) and Worcester in England (1651) forced Prince Charles (Charles I's son), into foreign exile despite being accepted as King in Scotland.
INTERREGNUM: From 1649 to 1660, England was a republic during a period commonly called '*The Great Rebellion*' and '*The English Revolution*'. A series of political experiments followed, as the country's rulers tried to redefine and establish a workable constitution without a monarchy.
 Throughout the Interregnum, Cromwell's relationship with Parliament was a troubled one, with tensions over the nature of the constitution and the issue of supremacy, control of the armed forces and debate over religious toleration.
OLIVER CROMWELL: In 1653 Parliament was dissolved, and under the Instrument of Government, Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector, later refusing the offer of the throne.
CHARLES II: (r. 1660-1685) Further disputes with the House of Commons followed; at one stage Cromwell resorted to regional rule by a number of the army's major generals. After Cromwell's death in 1658, and the failure of his son Richard's short-lived Protectorate, the army under General Monk invited Charles I's son, to become King as Charles II.
[http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp \(history\)](http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp (history))

Sherborne Branch - Generation Fourteen

EC25m.—LEONARD CHAMBERLAINE – Miles; of Coates/Cotes & Sherborne/Shirburn, first son of EDWARD & CECILIA.

- Sir Leonard CHAMBERLAYNE, (d. Aug. 1561 at Guernsey), governor of Guernsey, was son of Sir Edward Chamberlayne of **Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire**, by Cicely, daughter of Sir John Verney, knt. Leonard succeeded his father about 1543 as keeper of Woodstock Park. In 1542 (the 33rd year of Henry VIII's reign) there were proceedings in the exchequer with respect to his title to the manor of Barton St. John in Oxfordshire; and in the same year he obtained from the crown a grant of Hampton Poyle in that county and other lands. In 1543 the king granted to him and Richard Andrews, land in divers counties, including abbey lands and other ecclesiastical property. He was escheator of the counties of Oxfordshire and Berkshire in 1545 and sheriff of those counties in 1547.

Escheator: Upon learning of the death of a tenant, the Crown appointed escheator would hold an "inquisition" to learn if the king had any rights to the land. Where doubt existed, the escheator seized the land and referred the case to Westminster for settlement.

At the funeral of Henry VIII Sir Leonard bore the banner of the king and Queen Catherine. His name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer (hear and determine) for the county of Oxford that bears the date 2 Dec. 1548. On Sunday the 6 Oct. 1549, the members of the privy council who had combined against the protector Somerset sent for Sir John Markham, the lieutenant of the Tower, and,
'required him to suffer certain others to enter for the good keeping thereof to his majestie's use; whereunto the said lieutenant according, Sir Edmund Peckham knight and Leonard Chamberlain, esquire with their servants, were commanded to enter into the Tower, as associates to the said lieutenant, for the better presidy and guard of the same' (Literary Remains of Edward VI, ed. Nichols ii. 233).

Such is the language of the Privy Council Book. It scarcely warrants the statement made by Holinshed (*Chronicles*, iii. 1057) and others that Sir John Markham was removed from the lieutenancy of the Tower, and Chamberlain appointed in his stead.

Chamberlain was in the commission for seizure of church land in Oxfordshire, in the 6th year of Edward IV's reign, and in that year he served for a second time the office of sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire. On 22 July 1553 the privy council wrote to Sir John Williams, Leonard Chamberlain, and others of the gentry of Oxfordshire, directing' them to dismiss the soldiers and repair to Queen Mary; and on 12 Aug. following the council issued a warrant for delivery of 2,000*l.* to him and Sir John Williams to be employed about her highness's affairs. He was knighted by Queen Mary at Westminster on 2 Oct. 1553, the day after her coronation, and he sat for Scarborough in the parliament which assembled on the 5th of the same month. It is probable that he as the gentleman porter of the Tower who received the prisoners taken in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, one of whom (Thomas Knevit) he '*toke by the collar very roughlie*' (*Chronicle of Queen Jane*, ed. Nichols, .52, 61). Queen Mary in the first year of her reign granted him the site of the prior of Dunstable, and other lands in Bedfordshire. He was constituted governor of Guernsey in 1553, and returned for the county of Oxford to the parliaments which met on :2 April and 12 Nov. 1554. During his government of the island of Guernsey he greatly strengthened and improved the works at Castle Corner. Heylyn, describing that castle as it existed in 1629, observes;

'By .Sir Leonard Chamberlaine, governor here at the time of Queen Mary, and by Sir Thomas Leighton, his; successor in the reign of Elizabeth, it was improved to that majesty and beauty that now it hath been excellently fortified according to the modern art of war, and furnished with almost a hundred piece of ordnance, whereof about sixty are of brasse' (Tupper, *Chronicles of Castle Cornet*, ed. 1851, pp. 27-30, 37).

Sir Leonard Chamberlain was present at the trials of Dr. Rowland Taylor and John Bradford for heresy in January 1554-5; and he appears to have taken a somewhat active part against Bradford (FOX, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. Townsend, vii. 162). He died and was buried in Guernsey about August 1651; the place of burial, which did not take place till 30 Oct., does not appear (MACHYN, *Diary*)

- He married four times including his second wife, **AGNES** who inherited Sherborne.

Married: **DOROTHY NEWDIGATE** fourth daughter of **JOHN NEWDIGATE**, king's serjeant-at-law of Harefield.

Children: of **LEONARD CHAMBERLAIN** & **DOROTHY NEWDIGATE** include:

- EC29m. i. **FRANCIS CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1542; d. 1570, the eldest, joined his father in 1555 in the government of Guernsey, and after Sir Leonard's death, continued sole governor of that island till his own decease in 1570. He married:
ANNA or ANNE CHEESEMAM daughter & heiress of **ROBERT CHEESEMAM** Esq. of Dockmanswell, co. Middlesex.
 • Represented New Snoreham in parliament. –See Vincent's Pedigree.
- EC30m. ii. **GEORGIUS (GEORGE) CHAMBERLAINE** b. abt. 1543, Catholic exile
 • Rebelled against the non-conformist protestant reign of Elizabeth I and fled abroad. He married a Dutch lady and settled at Ghent.
Children: of **GEORGIUS CHAMBERLAIN** included a second son:
 ii. **GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN D.D.** Bishop of Ypres (1576-1634) grandson of Sir Leonard Chamberlain.
Born: 1576 at Ghent where his exiled father had settled. Admitted into the English college at Rome, where he was ordained priest. He became canon, archdeacon, and dean of St. Bavon in Ghent. In 1626 he succeeded, to the bishopric of Ypres and governed his diocese until his death, on 19 December 1634. He composed some poems and religious pieces in Latin.
- EC31m. iii. **JOHANNES (JOHN) CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1544 Married: **ELIZABETH** daughter of **GEORGE OWEN** of Godstow in Oxfordshire and widow of **THOMAS MATHEW** of Civitate Hereford..
- EC36f. iv. **MARIA CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1546 Married: **RICI (RICHARD) OWEN** of Godstow
- EC32m. v. **WILLIAMUS (WILLIAM) CHAMBERLAINE**, of Bewley, b. abt. 1548; Married: **MARGARET** daughter & heiress of **JOSEPH (JOHN) STRETLEY or STREIGHTLEY or STREATLEY** of Whitfield, Northamptonshire.
- EC35f. vi. **SIBIL CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1550
- EC37f. vii. **CECILY CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1552 Married: **FRANCIS STONAR** (soldier)
- EC34f. viii. **ANNA CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1554
- EC33f. ix. **DOROTHY CHAMBERLAINE**, b. abt. 1556 Married: **THOMAS HOOD**

Sherborne Branch - Generation Fifteen

EC29m.—FRANCIS CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. MP for New Shoreham

Married: **ANNA or ANNE CHEESEMAM** daughter & heiress of **ROBERT CHEESEMAM** Esq. of Dockmanswell, Middlesex.

Children: of **FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN** & **ANNA CHESMAN** include:

- EC38m. i. **ROBERTUS (ROBERT) CHAMBERLAINE**, of Sherborne, Arm
 m. **ALICIA CODENHAM** daughter & co-heiress of **HENRY CODENHAM or CODNAM**, Arm
Family: included...
- EC43m. i. **Sir ROBERTUS ROBERT CHAMBERLAINE**, of Sherborne, miles Balnei. ob. 1615-7 s.p.

Notes: for Sir ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN:

- In 1610, Sir Robert Chamberlain of Shirburn obtained a licence to travel abroad for three years, with three servants, two nags and £50 (= £3,000 today). The permit was later extended by two years which enabled him to visit his exiled relative Jane Dormer on her deathbed in Spain. Jane Dormer, half-sister of the Catholic former Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, had been the loyal companion of Mary Tudor. She had become a Spanish duchess by her marriage to the Duke of Feria, Philip II's former representative in England. She urged Chamberlain to 'stand strong and firm in the Catholic faith'. However, he never saw England again because, a year or two later, he was drowned or murdered in the Mediterranean.
- Drowned at sea when his ship vanished in the Levant between Tripoli & Cyprus in 1615 on a voyage to the Holy Land..
- The estate was under the control of the Crown for 6 to 7 years until death was certain. His cousin George Chamberlain D.D. of Ypres fell heir but renounced his claim in favour of John Chamberlain.
- His memorial, composed of white alabaster was in 1896 to be found in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, situated beneath the corbel table of the tower arch. It is a figure of Sir Robert Chamberlayne, clothed in armour, and in an attitude of prayer. Above his head is a canopy supported by four angels, and surmounted by his arms and crest. We learn from the Latin inscription that he was a great traveller, who had visited the Holy Land, and that he perished between Tripoli and Cyprus, in the year 1615, at the age of thirty-five.
<http://www.raheresgarden.com/daniells-37-51.html>

- EC44f. ii. **ANNA CHAMBERLAINE**, Married **GEORGE SYMONDS** of Brightwell, Oxfordshire; mil. s.p.
- EC39m. ii. **FRANCISUS (FRANCIS) CHAMBERLAINE**, s.p. - [Latin] *sine prole*; without offspring
- EC40m. iii. **LEONARDUS (LEONARD) CHAMBERLAINE**, s.p.
- EC41m. iv. **WALTERUS (WALTER) CHAMBERLAINE**, s.p.
- EC42f. v. **FRANCISCA (FRANCES) CHAMBERLAINE**, Married: **GEORGE SKINNER**, s.p. - [Latin] *sine prole*; no offspring.

EC31m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAINE 3rd son of Leonard

Fell heir to the Shirborne estate when his nephew EC43m—Sir Robert Chamberlain perished at sea

Married: **ELIZABETH OWEN** of Godstow in Oxfordshire and widow of Thomas Mathew of Civitate Hereford..

Children: of **JOHN CHAMBERLAIN** & **ELIZABETH OWEN** include:

- EC45m. i. **JOHES (JOHN) CHAMBERLAIN** (miles) Married: **ELIZABETH BOUCER or BOURCHER**
- EC46f. ii. **CECILIA CHAMBERLAIN** Married: **THOMAS GIFFORD** of Claydon, Arm
- EC47f. iii. **DOROTHY CHAMBERLAIN** Married: **THOMAS CROFTS** of Hereford
- EC48f. iv. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN** s.p.

EC32m.—WILLIAMUS (WILLIAM) CHAMBERLAINE, of Bewley, b. abt. 1548;

Note: See "*The Visitation of the county of Hampshire*" 1634, where William's sisters are treated as his daughters.

Married: **MARGARET STRETLEY** daughter & heiress of **JOSEPH (JOHN) STRETLEY or STREIGHTLEY or STREATLEY** of Whitfield, Northamptonshire.

Children: of **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE** & **MARGARET STRETLEY** are:

- i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE** of Lindhurst; b. abt. 1623;
Married 1ST. **ANNA OGLANDER**, daughter of **WILLIAM OGLANDER** of the Isle of Wight. – 1 issue.
Married 2ND. **PRISCILLA MONINGES**, daughter of **EDWARD MONINGES** of Waldersher – 7 issue.
- ii. **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE**,
Married: **ELIZABETH DE LA MARSHE**, daughter of **WILLIAM DE LA MARSHE** of Guernsey. – 4 issue.
- iii. **MARY CHAMBERLAINE**, Married: **HUMPHREY COLES** of Hampton
- iv. **ANNA CHAMBERLAINE**, Married: **???? CARY** of Wickham

Sherburn Branch - Generation Sixteen

EC45m.—JOHES (JOHN) CHAMBERLAINE (miles) son of John & Elizabeth Owen

Married: **ELIZABETH BOUCER** daughter & heiress of **THOMAS BOUCER** or **BOURCHER** (Arm.); of the family of **SIR RALPH BOURCHER**

Children: of **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE** & **ELIZABETH BOUCER** include:

- EC49m. i. **LEONARD CHAMBERLAINE**
- EC50m. ii. **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE** of Sherborne (Arm.) Married: **KATHERINE PLOWDEN**
- EC51f. iii. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAINE** s.p. s.p. = [Latin] *sine prole*; without offspring
- iv. **MARGARET CHAMBERLAINE**

Sherborne Branch - Generation Seventeen

EC50m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAIN of Sherborne (Arm.)

Son and heir to his father Sir John; cousin and also heir of Sherborne to EC43m.—Sir Robert Chamberlain, living in 1635

Married: **KATHERINE PLOWDEN** daughter of **FRANCIS PLOWDEN** (Arm.) of Plowden.

Children: of **JOHN CHAMBERLAIN** & **KATHERINE PLOWDEN** include:

- EC52f. i. **MARY CHAMBERLAIN** married 1st. **SIR THOMAS GAGE**, Bart of Firlie & 2nd **SIR HENRY GORING**, Bart of Burton.
- EC53f. ii. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN** married **JOHN NEVILLE**, Lord Abergavenny

Sherborne Branch - Generation Eighteen

EC52f.—MARY CHAMBERLAIN

Married: 1st. **SIR THOMAS GAGE** & 2nd **SIR HENRY GORING**

Children: of **MARY CHAMBERLAIN** & **SIR THOMAS GAGE** include a younger son,

- EC54m. i. **JOSEPH GAGE** who was in possession of Sherborne in 1682 during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685). And his son...
- EC55m. i. **THOMAS GAGE** sold Sherborne to **THOMAS BARON PARKER** 1st. Earl of Macclesfield and in whose family possession the estate remains into the twenty-first century.

***GEORGE I** (r. 1714-27) The first king of the Hanover Dynasty, George, Elector of Hanover, inherited the throne under an Act of Settlement (there were some 50 Roman Catholic relatives with stronger claims).*

- This completes the Sherborne branch. -

DESCRIPTION OF A GENEALOGICAL ROLL OF The Chamberlayne Family Of Shirburn, AN ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM

By William Hervey, Norroy King of Arms, 1552

Measuring 1505 x 180mm. The genealogical roll is on two membranes showing the descent of the family of Chamberlayne of Shirburn, Oxfordshire for fourteen generations, the names written in brown ink in a cursive hand within double-ruled circles, the lines of descent in red, with twenty-five coats of arms in liquid gold, white, black, red and blue, certified by William Hervey or Harvey at lower right (bottom left corner, seemingly blank, excised; some wear; modern pencilled transcriptions of some names). Laid down on hardboard and framed. Estimated Price 2009 is between £1000 & £1500.

William Hervey, Bluemantle Pursuivant in 1536, was promoted to Norroy King of Arms in 1550 and to Clarencieux in 1557. His researches for this roll were reused in the Visitation of Oxfordshire, completed after his death in 1567 by Richard Lee (Harleian Society, V, 1871). His certification at the lower right explains that the 'parfait pedigree' was made for Leonard Chamberlayne of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and Edward his brother to establish the descent of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, the King's ambassador in Flanders. Leonard (d.1561) became Keeper of Woodstock in 1543 on the death of his father, Sir Edward. Usually distinguished as the Chamberlaynes of Shirburn, the family had acquired Shirburn Castle through Sir Edward's mother but did not reside there; in 1716 the Castle was bought by the 1st Earl of Macclesfield.

The Chamberlaynes claimed descent from the counts of Tancarville, hereditary chamberlains to the dukes of Normandy: the tree stems from Richard who, in other versions, was the grandson of William de Tancarville, companion of William the Conqueror. Harvey's note, top left, records that a comte de Tancarville was chamberlain to Charles VI of France in 1400, presumably to substantiate the connection. There is a penultimate row of shields on the left and these are of Leonard and his brothers Edward and Ralph; the last shield on the right is of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, the ambassador, with the names of his wives added after his second marriage in 1558. He is presented as the fourth cousin once removed of Leonard and Edward, so that it is not surprising that a herald was required to go through their 'records and evidences' to establish the relationship.

Leonard, who would be knighted by Queen Mary, had a successful career in royal service, ending as Governor of Guernsey. Perhaps in 1552 he regarded Sir Thomas as someone with whom it would be advantageous to claim kinship. In 1559, Sir Thomas would be able to have the brother of the King of Sweden and the future earl of Leicester as godfathers for his son. Sir Thomas's branch ensured a longer survival of the male line, through the Chamberlaynes of Mangersbury, Gloucestershire and Stoney Thorpe, Warwickshire.

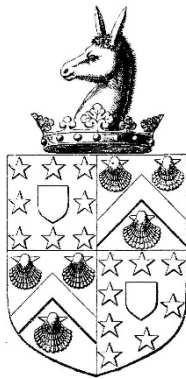
Abbreviations:

s.p. [Latin] *sine prole*; = without offspring

ipm = [Latin] *inquisition post mortem* an after-death inventory of one's holdings

Chamberlayne of Wickham Branch

(From 'A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Extinct & Dormant Baronetcies of England & Ireland',
By John Burke & John Bernard Burke – 1844. Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.)



Arms. GULES, an INESCUTCHEON, ARGENT, between EIGHT MULLETS in ORLE, OR.

Quartering. GULES, a CHEVRON between THREE ESCALLOPS, OR.

Crest. Out of a DUCAL CORONET, OR, an ASS'S HEAD, PROPER.

Arms interpreted: Red arms with a single silver shield centred between a border of eight gold stars, quartered with red arms with a (rafter) bar between three gold scallop shells. See [Page 19](#) for further details.

Motto. *Virtuti nihil invium;* (To valour nothing is denied); Seat. Duns-Tew, Oxfordshire, England.

Created 4 February 1642 – Extinct 25 June 1776

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generations Eleven - Fourteen

EC11m.—JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE, (JOHN CHAMBERLAIN) Esq. Of Hopton, Derbyshire,
b. abt 1359; second son of **SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & JANE REYNES** of Sherborne, Oxfordshire.
Brought forward from Generation 9, Shirburn Branch – ([See Page 21](#)); ([See Page 22](#)).

NOTE: "The Visitation of the county of Oxfordshire" pages 235, 236 & 237 does not show any descendants for JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE of Hopton, but does continue the line with THOMAS a presumed son and wife ISABELLA, presumed daughter of KNIFTON..
EC19m—William (p.23) has been erroneously named in some records in place of his uncle above, EC11m—John Chamberlain Esq. of Hopton, co. Derby as head of the Wickham & Mangersbury branches. It appears that although married William died without issue.

Married: **ALICIA (ALICE)** daughter of **BENSTED**, b. abt. 1360; (*The Visitation of the county of Oxfordshire*, Harleian Society, 5: 235) and left a son and heir...

Children: of JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE & ALICA BENSTED include:

EC56m. i. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** Married: **ISABELLA** a daughter of **KINGSTON** or **KNIFTON**.

Children: of THOMAS & ISABELLA include:

EC57m. i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** Married: a daughter of **ELTON**,

Children: of JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE & daughter of ELTON include:

EC58m. i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** Married: **AGNES KEYNES** b. 1336; daughter of **SIR THOMAS KEYNES knight & CECILY DE TYRINGHAM** of Clifton Reynes, Buckinghamshire.

Children: of JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE & AGNES KEYNES include:

EC59m. i. **WILLIMUS CHAMBERLAYNE** Married: **CLEMENCIA KINGSTON**, daughter of Humphrey Kingston of Middleton-in-le-Parke

EC60m. ii. **WILLUS (WILLIAM) CHAMBERLAYNE** of London (Mercator). Married: **ELIZABETH FLEMING**, daughter of **FLEMING** of Dartmouth

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generation Fifteen

EC59m.—WILLIMUS CHAMBERLAINE (See page 6, & "The Visitation of the county of Oxfordshire", Harleian Society, 5: 235)

Married: **CLEMENCIA KINGSTON**, daughter of **HUMPHREY KINGSTON** of Middleton in the Park.

Children: of WILLIMUS CHAMBERLAINE & CLEMENCIA KINGSTON include:

EC61m. i. **MATHEUS CHAMBERLAINE**
EC62f. ii. **CECILIA CHAMBERLAINE**

EC60m.—WILLUS (WILLIAM) CHAMBERLAYNE of London (Mercator)

Married: **ELIZABETH FLEMING** of Dartmouth

Children: of WILLUS CHAMBERLAINE & ELIZABETH FLEMING include:

EC63m. i. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAINE** of Prestbury – continued next page. m.1st. Anne Vander-Zenney, of the Low Countries
EC64f. ii. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAINE**
EC65f. iii. **ANNA CHAMBERLAINE**
EC66f. iv. **MARGARETTA CHAMBERLAINE**
EC67m. v. **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE** Esq. settled in Ireland. ([See Page 30](#))

NOTE: EC67m.-WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN does not appear in "The Visitation of the county of Oxfordshire" family lineage but is listed as the younger son in John Burke's "Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Extinct & Dormant Baronetcies of England" – 1838.

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generation Sixteen

EC63m.—SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, of Prince Thorpe, Warwickshire and Prestbury Gloucestershire.

- b. abt. 1522; A distinguished English diplomat during the tumultuous reigns of Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547), Edward VI (r. 1547-1553), Mary I (r. 1553-1558), Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603). and married three times.
- Prestbury lies seven miles northeast of the city of Gloucester. Before the Reformation it belonged to the bishops of Hereford, who "erected in this parish a handsome stone house, which was moated round." After the dissolution of the religious foundations, "Sir Thomas Chamberlain . . . obtained a long lease of this manor, and resided in this place. . . . Reginald Nicholas, a servant to sir John Chamberlain," son of Sir Thomas, "purchased a grant of the reversion of the manor, and supplanted his master" as lord of the manor before 1608. (Atkyns.)
- In 1552 (sixth year of Edward VI) the manors of Oddington, Church Down, Hucklecot, Compton-Abdale, Bishop's Norton, Shurdington magna, Uphatherley (Hatherley Upper), and Witcomb, which had all in former days belonged to the Archbishop of York, were granted to Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, otherwise Tankerville, Knight. (Atkyns and Bigland.) Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Chief-Justice of Chester in 1616 (died about 1625), was his nephew, the son of his younger brother William. (Dictionary of National Biography.)
- The Chamberlaynes of Oddington, Gloucestershire is descended of the second house of the Chamberlaynes of Oxfordshire, as **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE**, who was the second son begotten of **SIR RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE**, and the daughter of **SIR JOHN KNIVET** of Buckingham Castle, who had issue **SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** of Prestbury, in the County of Gloucester, who was Lord Ambassador to King Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Elizabeth, until he died; Sir Thomas married **ANNE VANDER ZEENEY**, Madam Dusart, of the house of Nassau; he purchased many great manors in the County of Gloucester, but had no issue by her, and after her death he married with Alderman **MACHIN'S** widow, by whom he had issue **SIR JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, and **EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE**, and one daughter, **THEOPHILA**, mother to the now **LADY DANVERS**. (Note: this Lady Danvers was about the year 1640).
- "Sir THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE had a third wife **ANNE KIRKEET**, sister to the wife of **SIR GEORGE MONKE** of Devonshire, grandfather to **ANTHONY MONKE** the Duke of Albemarle, and by her had only one son **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** of Adington (*Oddington*) in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, who married the daughter and heir of **EDWARD BADGHETT**, who had issue by her, **THOMAS, JOHN, LEONARD, GEORGE, AND EDWARD, AND ANNE, MARGARET, FRANCES, AND ELIZABETH, AND CHRISTIAN**, another daughter by a second venter. The kindred and alliances of the house of the Chamberlayn's of Gloucestershire were so numerous that one **DEAN HURST**, Rector of Burton-on-the-Water, in the County of Gloucester, made a catalogue sometime before 1600 of the kindred and allies, only in Gloucestershire, where he found near allied to that family one hundred Gentlemen of, besides many of much greater estates, and also said that there could not be a Jury of Gentry returned in Gloucestershire but that one of them must be allied to that family.

Collectanea topographica et genealogica, Volume 3 edited by Frederic Madden, Bulkeley Bandinel, John Gough Nichols

Married: 1st. **ANNE (ANNA) VAN DER-ZENNEY**, of the Low Countries (Netherlands)

- Said to be Madam Dusart of kin to the House of Nassau, but without issue.

Married: 2nd. **ELIZABETH**, daughter of **SIR JOHN LUDDINGTON**, of the North, & widow of ?? **MACHINE**, a London alderman; b. abt. 1530, Kirkby, Yorkshire; m. abt. 1548.

- Chamberlaynes of Prince Thorpe & Presbury descended from this marriage
- Chamberlaynes of Mangersbury also descended from this marriage, including the Rev. Doctor Thomas Chamberlayne, D.D. who was Dean of Bristol in the time of George II. (r. 1727-1760)

Children: of THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE & ELIZABETH LUDDINGTON include:

- EC68m.
EC69m.
- JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, Sir, b. Abt 1549 Prestbury, Gloucestershire, Ambassador to Spain. Died s.p.
 - EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE**, Esq. of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, ([See 33 below](#)).
 - EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE**, Esq. of Mangersbury House ([See Page: 37 below](#)).
 - THEOPHILA CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. Abt 1562?, Presbury, Gloucestershire, England; married Hughs, Dr. of Physic. (Mentioned in Vincent's Pedigree Vol. III. H.)

Married: 3rd. **ANNE KIRKEET**

- half sister to **ANTHONY MONK**, of Devonshire, who was grandfather to **GEORGE MONKE, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE**.
- In 1552 the Crown granted the barony of Churchdown, including Oddington, to **SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** of Prestbury, who served four Tudor sovereigns as ambassador and died in 1580. Sir Thomas's third son, another **THOMAS**, succeeded to his estate in Oddington, and in 1602 he exchanged all his outlying lands there with the tenants of the manor, creating a compact inclosed estate on which he lived. His youngest son **EDWARD** (d. 1703), author of *The Present State of England*, was born there in 1616, and he was buried in Oddington church in 1640. His eldest son, **THOMAS** (d. 1689) was living at Oddington in 1657 and 1671 and was succeeded by another **THOMAS**, apparently his son, who lived at Oddington in 1700 and 1712, and whose heir male was said to be **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, son of **EDWARD** the author. The manor passed through **KATHERINE**, daughter of **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** and wife of **CHARLES COXE** (d. 1729), judge and M.P., to another **CHARLES COXE**, who held the manor in 1756 but subsequently sold it to **NATHANIEL PIGOT** of York.

Child: of THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE & ANNE KIRKEET and beginning of the ODDINGTON family is,

OC1m.
v. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**, (-2; *Thomas-1*) of **Oddington, Gloucester: (OC1m)**

Note: In 1608 Thomas was "a subsidy man," was lord of this manor, and had four servants "fit for His Majesty's service in the Wars." His tombstone, in the chancel of the church at Oddington, reads: "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Chamberlayne, Esqr., descended from ye Earles of Tancreville, High Chamberlaynes of Normandy. He was third son of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury, in the County of Glouc. Knight, Ambassadour from Hen. 8, Edw. 6, Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth, to ye Q. of Hungary, to ye K. of Sweden, and to ye K. of Portugal, and to Phillip ye 2nd King of Spaine. He married Margaret, daughter and heyre of Edward Bagehott, of Prestbury aforesaid, Gent., who also lies interred here. By her he left five sons, Thomas, John, Leonard, George, and Edward, and 5 daughters Ann, Margaret, Mary, Frances, and Elizabeth. He dyed ye 4th of Deer. 1640, aged 72. This Monument was erected at ye cost and charges of John Chamberlane, M. Art. and Med. Proffessor." (Bigland.)

Married: **MARGARET** daughter and heiress of **EDWARD BADGHETT (BAGEHOTT)** of Presbury

Children of THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE & MARGARET BADGHETT in uncertain order are:

- OC2m.
- THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**, m. Katherine only daughter of Robert Brent, Esq.
 - JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**,
 - LEONARD CHAMBERLAYNE**,
 - GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE**,
 - EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. at Oddington, 13 Dec. 1616; d. at Chelsea, near London, May, 1703.
 - ANNE CHAMBERLAYNE**,
 - MARGARET CHAMBERLAYNE**,
 - (MARY) CHRISTIAN CHAMBERLAYNE**,
 - FRANCES CHAMBERLAYNE**,

OC2m—EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, (-3, *Thomas-2; Thomas-1*). b. at Oddington, 13 Dec. 1616; d. at Chelsea, near London, May, 1703.

Notes: for EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE:

- Among other books, Edward was the author of 'The Present State of England,' grandson of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, knight, at one time English ambassador in the Low Countries, and son of Thomas Chamberlayne, was born at Odington, Gloucestershire, on 13 Dec., 1616. He was first educated at Gloucester, entered St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, at Michaelmas 1634, proceeded B.A. on 20., April 1638, and M.A. 6 March 1641. During a part of 1641 he held the office of rhetoric reader at Oxford, and as soon as the civil war broke out he began a long continental tour, visiting France, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Sweden, and the Low Countries. At the restoration he returned to England, in 1669 became secretary to Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, and went to Stockholm to invest the king of Sweden with the order of the Garter. He was granted the degrees of LL.D. at Cambridge (January 1670-1) and of D.C.L. at Oxford (22 June 1672). About 1679 he became tutor to Charles II's illegitimate son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, and he was subsequently English tutor to Prince George of Denmark. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society. In later life he lived at Chelsea, and he died there in May 1703 (LUTTRELL, v 302). He was buried (27 May) in a vault in Chelsea churchyard. His friend Walter Harris wrote a long Latin epitaph, where it was stated that, with a view to benefiting posterity Chamberlayne had had some books of his own composition enclosed in wax and buried with him.
- Chamberlayne wrote and translated a number of historical tracts, but his best-known work is a duodecimo handbook to the social and political condition of England, with lists of public officers and statistics, entitled 'Angliae Notitiae, or the Present State of England.' The publication was an obvious adaptation of 'L'Estat Nouveau de la France' (Paris, 1661). The first edition appeared anonymously in 1669 (not in 1667, as stated by Lowndes), and was dedicated to the Earl of Carlisle. Two other editions, with the author's name, were issued later in the same year. With the fifth edition of 1671 is bound up the first edition of a second part, containing additional information; in the sixth edition of 1673 a portrait of Charles II, by Faithorne, makes its first appearance; in the ninth edition of 1676 is a new dedication to the Earl of Danby; with the eighteenth edition of 1694 is bound up a new third part, first issued separately in 1683. Hearn tells us that Andrew Allam had contributed largely to the sixteenth edition (1689), and that his information was inserted by Chamberlayne without acknowledgment in all later issues (Hearn, *Collections*, Oxford Hist. Soc., i. 130). Chamberlayne issued the twentieth edition in 1702, and after his death his son John continued to edit the publication. The twenty-first edition (1708) bears the new title *Magna Britanniae Notitia or the Present State of Great Britain.* John Chamberlayne died after the issue of the twenty-second edition in 1723, but fourteen editions were subsequently issued by the booksellers, the last being the thirty-sixth and bearing the date 1755. The popular handbook had its plagiarist in one Guy Mieg, who brought out 'The New State of England' in 1691, and although both Chamberlaynes called repeated attention to Mieg's theft, Mieg continued his hand-book till 1748. A French translation of his second edition appeared in 1669.
- Chamberlayne's other books were (1.) 'The Present War Parallel'd, or a Brief Relation of the Five Years Civil Wars Henry III, King of England,' London, 1647. (2.) 'England's Wants,' London, 1667. (3.) 'The Converted Presbyterian, or the Church of England Justified in Some Practices,' London 1668. (4.) 'An Academy or College wherein young Ladies and Gentlemen may at a very Moderate Expense be Educated in the True in Protestant Religion and in the all Virtuous Qualities,' London, 1671. 5. 'A Dialogue between an Englishman and a Dutchman concerning the late Dutch war,' London, 1672, Chamberlayne published in 1653 a volume of translations from Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese containing: (1.) 'Rise and Fall of Count Olivarez,' (2.) 'The Unparallel'd Imposture of Mich. Di Molina, an. 1641.' (3.) 'The Right of the present King of Portugal, Don John the Fourth.'

Married: **SUSANNAH CLIFFORD** in 1658, daughter of **RICHARD CLIFFORD** by whom he had nine children.

Susannah died on 17 December 1703, and was buried beside her husband.

OC3m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, (-4, *Edward-3, Thomas-2; Thomas-1*) [1666-1723], a younger son of Edward.

John a miscellaneous writer, and younger son of Edward Chamberlayne was born about 1666, probably in or near London. In 1685 he published 'The Manner of making Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate as it is used in most parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with their virtues. Newly done out of French and Spanish.' This amusing tract became very widely popular. The same year he entered as a commoner Trinity College, Oxford, and from here, 24 June 1686, he dates his translation of 'A Treasure of Health by Castor Durante Da Gualdo, Physician and Citizen of Rome.' Leaving Oxford without a degree, he proceeded to Leyden, where on 12 May 1688 he entered himself as a student (PEACOCK, *Index of Leyden Students*, 1883, p. 19). Here, it would seem, he chiefly studied modern languages (*Sloane MS.* 4040, f. 104), of which, according to contemporary report, he knew sixteen. On his return he filled various offices about the court. He was successively gentleman waiter to Prince George of Denmark, gentleman of the Privy Chamber first to Queen Anne and then to King George I. He was also secretary to Queen Anne's Bounty Commission, and on the commission of the peace for Middlesex. In 1702 Chamberlayne was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He contributed three papers to its Transactions: (1.) 'A Relation of the Effects of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning at Sampford Courtney in Devonshire on 7 Oct., 1711' (No. 336, p. 528), (2.) 'Remarks on the Plague at Copenhagen in the year 1711' (No. 337, p. 279), (3.) 'An Account of the Sunk Island in Humber, (No. 361, p. 1014). In the *Sloane MS.* there are number of letters from Chamberlayne on the affairs of the society. None of these, however, are of special importance. Chamberlayne was also a member of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. He translated for this body Osterwald's 'Arguments of the Book and chapters of the Old and New Testament,' (in 3 volumes 1716; New ed., 3 vols., 1833.) Chamberlayne's most important work was his translation of Brandt's 'History of the Reformation in the Low Countries,' 4 vols., 1720-3. In the preface to a part of this published in 1719 he relates that Fagel assured Bishop Burnet that it was worth his while to learn Dutch, if only for the pleasure of reading Brandt's 'History of the Reformation.' Chamberlayne also continued his father's 'Present State of England' after his death in 1703, and issued five editions. The son's name still appeared on editions that were published after his own death (as late as 1755).

EC67m.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE Esq., younger brother of EC63-Sir Thomas settled in Ireland. ([See Page 28 Above](#))

Children: of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE include, EC70m.—THOMAS next...

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generation Twenty-One

EC70m.—SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, Knt., judge; abt. 1622

An eminent lawyer, chief justice of Chester, from which he was promoted in 1618 during the reign of James I (r. 1603-1625), to be one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench. He retired from the latter high judicial seat in 1622, and was permitted to resume his former office, in which he died.

He was admitted a member of Grey's Inn in 1577, called to the bar 25 Jan. 1585, and appointed reader to his inn in the autumn of 1607. In spite of the patronage of Lord-chancellor Ellesmore, he rose slowly at the bar, and did not obtain the degree of serjeant until the Michaelmas term of 1614. Shortly afterwards he was knighted and made a justice in the counties of Anglesea, Camarvon, Merioneth during the royal pleasure (19 June 1615). His jurisdiction was extended 28 April 1616 to Flint, Denbigh and Montgomery-shire, the office being made tenable for life, and he was appointed chief justice of Chester. Here he continued until 1620, one of his last acts being (25 Aug. 1619) to cause the under-sheriff to arrest and convey to the Marshallsea one John Edwards, a recusant, in spite of his holding a king's pardon. He did not, however, thereby lose favour, for in June 1620 He was nominated to succeed Mr. Justice Croke in the king's bench being sworn in on 14

Oct., and on the 3 Oct., 1621 received with Sir R. Hutton, Sir F. Barnam and Mr Crewe a grant of the fine of 40,000*l.* which had been imposed by parliament on Viscount St. Albans. That he was a rich man appears also from the fact that on his marriage (February 1622) to his second wife Lady Berkeley, only daughter of Lord-chamberlain Hunsdon, he made her a jointure of 1000*l.* a year and covenanted to leave her 10,000*l.* in money (CHAMBERLAIN'S *Letters*). He appears perhaps extra-judicially, to have acted as arbitrator between a Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Maynett 1623 and 1624, and several letters on the subject between him and Secretary Conway are extant. Towards the end of 1624 Sir James Whitelocke, serjeant and chief justice of Chester, proving wholly unable to act amicably with the Lord President of Wales, Chamberlain returned to Chester as chief justice (Chamberlain to Carleton, 23 October 1624), and there being some doubt as to the sufficiency of the mere appointment to the office, the king writes 2 Nov., to the president and council of Wales directing them to admit and swear in Chamberlain as a member of the council. In this office he remained till his death. He was however summoned to Westminster Hall on the accession of Charles I, and is styled in the commission of 12 May 1625, justice of the common pleas as well as chief justice of Chester in the Easter term of the first year of Charles I. The case of Lord Sheffield v. Radcliffe was argued before him and other judges in the exchequer chamber. As this cause, however lasted two years, it may be that Chamberlain, before quitting the king's bench, had heard a portion of the arguments.

Died: 17 September 1625.

Married: **ELIZABETH FERMOR**, daughter of **SIR GEORGE FERMOR**, Knt. Of Easton, Nestor, in the county of Northampton, and widow of **SIR WILLIAM STAFFORD**, Knt. Of Blatherwick, in the same county.

Children: of THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN & ELIZABETH FERMOR include:

- EC71m. i. **SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**, his heir & 1ST Bart of Wickham, Oxford,
 EC72m. ii. **GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE**, of Wardington, Oxfordshire, married, **ANNE SALTINSTALL**, daughter of **SIR RICHARD SALTINSTALL**, Knt. Of South Okingdon, Essex, and had a daughter who was the eventual heiress of the Chamberlaynes of Wardington:
 EC73f. i. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE** m. **WENMAN (COKE) ROBERTS** Esq. b. 1729, of Holkham Norfolk. Son of **PHILIP ROBERTS** & **ANNE COKE**, WENMAN assumed the surname of Coke in 1751 as heir of his maternal uncle, Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk
Children: of ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE & WENMAN COKE are:
 i. **MARGARET COKE** b.abt. 1751; d. 22 January 1821
 ii. **ELIZABETH COKE** b. 8 June 1753; d. 17 December 1824
 iii. **THOMAS WILLIAM COKE** b. 6 May 1754; d. 30 June 1842

THOMAS WILLIAM COKE b. 6 May 1754; d.30 June 1842, 1st Earl of Leicester of Holkham

Married: **1ST.JANE DUTTON**, daughter of **JAMES LENOX DUTTON** and **JANE BOND**, on 5 October 1775 at Sherborne, Gloucestershire, England.

Married: **2ND.LADY ANNE AMELIA KEPPEL**, b. 1803; d. 22 July 1844;

Daughter: of **WILLIAM C. KEPPEL**, 4th Earl of Albermarle, b. 14 May 1772; d. 30 October 1849 & Hon. **ELIZABETH SOUTHWELL**, b. 11 January 1776, d. 14 November 1817.

Child: of THOMAS WILLIAM COKE & LADY ANNE AMELIA KEPPEL is:

- i. **THOMAS WILLIAM COKE**, b. 26 December 1822; d. 24 January. 1909; 2nd Earl of Leicester of Holkham
Married: **1ST.JULIANA WHITBREAD**, 20 April 1843; daughter of Samuel Charles Whitbread & Hon. Julia Brand.
Married: **2ND.Hon. GEORGINA CAROLINE CAVENDISH**, 26 August 1875; daughter of **WILLIAM GEORGE CAVENDISH**, 2nd Baron Chesham and **HENRIETTA FRANCES LASCELLES**

Note: for THOMAS WILLIAM COKE - Jn:

- English agriculturalist and politician renowned for his innovations in both arable farming and animal husbandry.
- Thomas William Coke, 2nd Earl of Leicester of Holkham succeeded to the title of *2nd Viscount Coke* on 30 June 1842. He succeeded to the title of *2nd Earl of Leicester of Holkham, co. Norfolk* on 30 June 1842. He held the office of Custos Rotulorum of Norfolk between 1846 and 1906. He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Norfolk between 1846 and 1906. He held the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal to HRH the Prince of Wales between 1866 and 1871. He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) in 1873. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Norfolk. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.) of Norfolk. He has an extensive biographical entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He died on 24 January 1909 aged 86.

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generation Twenty-Two

EC71m.—SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE Esq. 1ST. Bart of Wickham in the county of Oxford.

- Took the royalist side in 1642 and was created a Baronet by Charles I (r. 1625-1649) on 4th. February 1642. Title became extinct in 1776.
- Died: in 1671, while high sheriff of Oxfordshire

Married: **???? ACLANDS**, daughter of a knightly family in the county of Devon

Children: of THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE included two sons:

- EC74m. i. **SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**
 EC75m. ii. **SIR JAMES CHAMBERLAYNE**

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generation Twenty-Three

EC74m.—REVEREND SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, 2ND. Bart of Wickham

- Died in 1682, and leaving no male issue, the baronetcy devolved upon his brother.

Married: **MARGARET PRIDEAUX**, on 8 April 1657 at St. Dionis Backchurch, London, England.,

Daughter: of **EDMUND PRIDEAUX** Esq. and **MARGARET IVERY**, of the Inner Temple.

Note: Margaret's 9- Great Grand-daughter is Lady Diana Frances Spenser, & 7-Great Grand-son is Winston Churchill

Children: of THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE & MARGARET PRIDEAUX were two daughters and his co-heirs:

- EC76f. ii. **PENELOPE CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. c 1663, d. February 1734/35,
Married: **SIR ROBERT DASHWOOD**, Bart. son of George Dashwood and Margaret Perry, Northbrooke, Oxon.
 EC77f. i. **CATHERINE CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. c 1668, d. 9 Feb 1741/42,
Married: **1ST.RICHARD, WENMAN. 3RD.VISCOUNT**, 17 April 1682 at Kitlington, Oxfordshire;
Married: **2ND.JAMES BERTIE**, 1ST. Earl of Abingdon, 15 April 1698 at Stanwell, Surrey;
Married: **3RD.FRANCIS WROUGHTON**, of Haskett, Wilts. Esq. after 1699

EC75m.—SIR JAMES CHAMBERLAYNE Third baronet, poet, & brother to Sir Thomas.

- Author of two volumes of sacred verse, (1.) 'A sacred Poem', in rhyming couplets, detailing the life of Christ, and a paraphrase of eighteen of David's psalms – London 1680; and (2.) *Manuductio ad Coelum*, in two parts, I. 'Of Joy and Sadness... & II. Of Patience...' – London 1684, a verse translation of Cardinal Bona's *Manuductio ad Coelum, medullam continens sanctorum et veterum philosophorum.*
- Died in October 1699, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Married: **MARGARET GOODWIN** of Bodicote, Oxfordshire.

Children: of JAMES CHAMBERLAYNE & MARGARET GOODWIN included:

EC78m.

- i. **SIR JAMES CHAMBERLAYNE**, heir & 4th baronet,
 - Appointed lieutenant-colonel of the horse-guards blue, December 1767
 - m. **MISS WALKER**, whose father was clerk of the House of Commons, and
 - d. without male issue 23rd. December 1775. Succeeded by his brother:

EC79m.

- ii. **HENRY CHAMBERLAYNE**, – died on 25th. January 1776

EC80m.

- iii. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**,
- iv. **PENELOPE CHAMBERLAYNE, (POSSIBLE DAUGHTER)**
Married: 30 October 1705 **RICHARD FIENNES**, rector of Akeley

Chamberlain of Wickham - Generation Twenty-Four

EC79m.—SIR HENRY CHAMBERLAYNE successor to his brother Sir James.

- Henry died 25th. January, 1776, the same year the American colonies gained their independence to become the U.S.A. The Baronetcy expired with Sir Henry's death.

GEORGE III (r. 1760-1820) *George was born on 4 June 1738 in London, the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. He became heir to the throne on the death of his father in 1751, succeeding his grandfather, George II, in 1760. He was the third Hanoverian monarch and the first one to be born in England and to use English as his first language. George III is widely remembered for two things: losing the American colonies and going mad.*

- This completes the Wickham branch. -

Royalist Exiles to Barbados.

The Caribbean islands in the second half of the 17th century were a melting pot of rebellious and pauperised immigrants from across the world. There were thousands of deported Irish, Liverpool beggars, Royalist prisoners from Scotland, pirates caught on the English high seas, highwaymen caught on the Scottish borders, exiled Huguenots and Frenchmen, outlawed religious dissenters and the captured prisoners of various uprisings and plots against the King. In 1655 Barbados was described as "a dunghill wheron England doth cast forth its rubbish."

20 December 1661 - John COLE of Stepney, Middlesex, mariner, age 39, and late Commander of the "*John*" of London, deposed in the Mayor's Court of London at the request of Colonel Marsellis RIVERS and others, that in March 1656/6 Captain Henry HATSILL, merchant, transported prisoners to Barbados for his account and that of Captain thomas ALDERNE and Mr. Martin NOEL. Enclosed with the deposition is a copy of the original bill of lading listing the prisoners [named below] to which is appended the following note:

Signed by Capt. Thomas ALDERNE, M[aste]r. Marten NOELL & Capt. Henry HATSELL on board the good shipp called the "*John*" of London, John COLE Commander, & now rideing at Anchor in the **Sound of Plymouth** bound to the **Island of Barbados**, to say eighty one servants above mentioned which are to be delivered at the afore said porte of Barbados, the danger of the seas & Mortality Excepted, unto the said John COLE, the freight for the said servants being already paid by us, & so God send the ships to har disired porte. Dated at Plymouth 17th March 1655. per me John COLE

(Author's note: "A marginal note states that 80 men and one youth are to be disposed of in Barbados at the best rate in exchange for commodities. Captain John COLE is to have factorage at the rate of six percent.")

Richard ALLWOOD, Richard ANDREWS. John BANKE, Robert BAREFOOTE, Simon BARNARD, Henry BENSTEED, John BIDLEY als BIBEY, Stephen BISSE, John BOND, Leonard BOWLIN, Nicholas BROADGATE, Richard BROADGATE, Hugh BROWNE, Richard BROWNE, Robert BROWNE, William BUNGEY [nb: BENGE?], Thomas CALLY, Leonard CASKETT, Martin CEELY, **John CHAMBERLAINE**, John CHAPMAN, Thomas COKER, Ambrose COLLE, Arthur COLLINS, JAMES COMBE, Edward COOE, John COOKE, Robert CURDEY, William DIAMOND, William DREWS, John ELKINS, thomas FITZJAMES, James FITZSYMONS, Oxenbridge FOGELL, John FRAMPTON, Thomas FRAY, John FULFORD, Nathaniel GALPIN, Williamd GAMMON, Henry GIFFORD, Thomas GRAY, Augustine GREENWOOD, William HALLETT, Robert HARRIS, John HAYNES, Richard HEARD [Hurd], Andrew HOLDYP, George HUBBERT, Henry HUITT, Thomas HUTCHINS, Cornelius IGNEY, Jasper KELLAWAY, richard KEMPFIELD, Moses KENFIELD, William KING, Richard LAMBARD, Wiliam LEWINGTON, William MARTYN, Richar MILLS, Edward MOREING, Joseph MOREING, Nicholas MUSSELL, Robert NICHOLLS, George OLIVER, Edward PAINTER, John PALMER, Edward POLTON, Chr[istopher] PRINE, John PURCHASE, Thomas RANGER, Samuel REYMER, Marcellas RIVERS, John RUSSELL, Hanne STI[-]ER, Isaac STICKLEY, Robert SUGER, William SYMONS, Edward TARGETT, George THORNBOROUGH, Thomas UPPINGTON, Edward WINMOUTH.

(Lord Mayor's Court of London, Depositions Relating to Americans, 1641-1736 by Peter Wilson Coldham, 1980)
Royalist Exiles To Barbados, 1656.

1662 20 July - 14 August Charles II.—Recognizances, taken before Robert Nelson esq. J.P., on divers days of July and August, Charles II., for the appearance of George Beard of St. Paul's Covent Garden, poulterer; James Hollinpreist, weaver; **John Chamberlaine, joyner**; Thomas Lathwell, tallow-chandler; all three of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; ... at the next G. Q. S. P. for the City of Westminster and the Liberty thereof, to answer for being taken at an unlawful meeting of persons assembled together on a "Sabath day . . . under a pretence of joyning in religeous worship." S. P. West. R., 1 Oct., 14 Charles II.

Chamberlayne of Princethorpe & Stoneythorpe Branch

(From 'A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Landed Gentry' Or, 'Commoners Of Great Britain & Ireland',
By John Burke – 1838. Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.)

Arms – Quarterly: 1st. & 4th. gu., an inesutcheon in an orle of 8 mullets, arg.; 2nd. & 3rd. gu., a chev., between three escallops, or, quartering GATESDEN, MORTEIN, EKNEY, STANES, SMITH, BROCKET and HUSTON, (See BURKE'S *A General Armory*,)
Crests – 1st. out of ducal coronet, or, an ass's head.
Motto – Prodesse quam conspici (The observer profits – learn by watching!)
Seat – Stoney Thorpe, near Southam, Warwickshire

Princethorpe & Stoneythorpe - Generation Sixteen

EC68m.—EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Princethorpe & Presbury, Warwickshire, younger son of the celebrated **SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** of Princethorpe, Warwickshire, a distinguished diplomat in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queens Mary, and Elizabeth I. Brought forward from Generation 16, Wickham Branch – [See page: 29](#).
Married: an unknown wife and had issue including:..

Princethorpe & Stoneythorpe - Generation Seventeen

EC81m.—EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE Esq. of Princethorpe, son and heir of EC68m.—EDWARD

Born: 28 December 1596; Buried: at Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, 4 April 1659; Married: about 1625.

Married: **BRIDGET HAYLE**, daughter of **RICHARD HAYLE** Esq. of Charlot

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE & BRIDGET HAYLE include:

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--|
| EC82m. | i. | EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE , b. 14 th . March 1626 and had issue |
| EC83m. | ii. | WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE b. 26 th . December 1628 married ELIZABETH and had issue, below. |
| EC84m. | iii. | RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC85m. | iv. | KNIGHTLEY CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC86m. | v. | MARTIN CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC87m. | vi. | JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE of London, who purchased STONEY THORPE, married twice, and had issue below. |
| EC88m. | vii. | FRANCIS CHAMBERLAYNE of the Ryes, Essex, married MARY and had issue below. |
| EC89m. | viii. | THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC90m. | ix. | EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC91m. | x. | GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC92f. | xi. | BRIDGET CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC93f. | xii. | MARY CHAMBERLAYNE |

Princethorpe & Stoneythorpe - Generation Eighteen

EC83m.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE Esq. the second son of **EDWARD & BRIDGET**.

Born: 26th. December 1628; Died: 1683.

Married: **ELIZABETH ????;** Died: 1689.

Children: of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE & ELIZABETH included a son and successor,

- EC100m. i. **EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE**; b. 1653

EC87m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE of London, who purchased STONEY THORPE. Sixth son of **EDWARD & BRIDGET**.

Born: 25th. March 1636; Died: 1684

Note: for JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE:

- Passing through several families the Stoneythorpe Manor was acquired by the Hanslap family of Aynho in 1517. The estate remained in this family until they faced financial difficulties in 1652 raising a mortgage on the property from a neighbouring uncle, (John's father) Edward Chamberlayne of Princethorpe. In 1655 the Hanslap family faced the inevitable and sold the property to Ambrose Holbech. In 1676, EC87m. John Chamberlayne, 6th son of Edward, who had previously lent money on the property, acquired Stoneythorpe Hall, having made money from trade. Stoneythorpe Hall was to remain in his family for more than three centuries until 1998. During this period it was the residence to various members of the Chamberlayne family, many of whom are laid to rest in the family vault in the church at Southam, Warwickshire.

Married: 1st. **MARGARET STANTEN**, in 1671, dau. of **CHRISTOPHER-PAUL STANTEN**, a merchant of London.

- EC94f. i. **MARGARET CHAMBERLAYNE**

Married: 2nd. **ELEANOR SKRYMSHER**, in 1679, daughter of **JOHN SKRYMSHER**, Esq. of Norbury, Staffordshire.

EC88m.—FRANCIS CHAMBERLAYNE of the Ryes, Essex; MP for New Shoreham. Seventh son of **EDWARD & BRIDGET**.

Married: **MARY ????;**

- | | | |
|--------|------|--|
| EC95m. | i. | FRANCIS CHAMBERLAYNE , d.s.p. inherited Stoneythorpe Hall |
| EC96m. | ii. | WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE , d.s.p. |
| EC97f. | iii. | BRIDGET CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC98f. | iv. | MARY CHAMBERLAYNE |
| EC99f. | v. | ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE m. FRANCIS FAQUIER , Lieut.-Governor of Virginia. |

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Nineteen

EC100m.—EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Princethorpe Son of **WILLIAM & ELIZABETH**

Born: 1653; Died: 5th. March 1694 aged forty-one

His Will: bears the date 16th. December 1686

Married: **JANE** ????

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE & JANE were several and include:

- EC101m. i. **EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE** – died young
- EC102m. ii. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** – died young
- EC103m. iii. **RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE**, - successor

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty

EC103m.—RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Princethorpe. Son of **EDWARD & JANE**

Bapt. 1683, and successor to his elder brothers who died young.

Married: **SARAH STAINES** in 1717, only daughter and heiress of **JEFFERY STAINES**, Esq. of Ryes, Essex

Child: of RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE & SARAH STAINES was an only son:

- EC104m. i. **STANES CHAMBERLAYNE**, Esq. of Ryes, Essex

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty-One

EC104m.—STANES CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Ryes, Essex

Married: **THERMUTHES SMITH** in 1745, of Hoddesdon, Herts

Children: of STANES CHAMBERLAYNE & THERMUTHES SMITH include:

- EC105m. i. **STANES CHAMBERLAYNE** – heir
- EC106m. ii. **RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE** – d. unmarried
- EC107f. iii. **THERMUTHES CHAMBERLAYNE** m. 1787 **FRANCIS FAUQUIER** her cousin
- EC108f. iv. **HANNAH CHAMBERLAYNE** m. **SAMUEL LEIGHTONHOUSE**, Esq of Orford House, Essex. d. 1828.
- EC109f. v. **SARAH CHAMBERLAYNE** – died young in 1767

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty-Two

EC105m.—STANES CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Ryes, Essex

Married: **MARY BROCKET** in 1780, daughter and heiress of **WILLIAM BROCKET**, Esq. of Spains Hall, Essex.

Children: of STANES CHAMBERLAYNE & MARY BROCKET include:

- EC110m. i. **STANES (BROCKET) CHAMBERLAYNE** – heir
- EC111m. ii. **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE**, army colonel; m. **SARAH PRESTON**,
- EC112m. iii. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, Rev. Rector of East Wick, Herts; born 25 August 1791; died 25 Nov 1867.
- EC113m. iv. **HENRY CHAMBERLAYNE** of Stoney Thorpe
- EC114f. v. **MARIA CHAMBERLAYNE**, m. **JAMES HAMERTON**, Esq. Of Hellifield Peel, York.
- EC115f. vi. **SARAH CHAMBERLAYNE**
- EC116f. vii. **EMMA CHAMBERLAYNE**
- EC117f. viii. **HARRIET-ALICIA CHAMBERLAYNE**

EC107f.—THERMUTHES CHAMBERLAYNE d.s.p. (died without issue) in 1822.

Married: **FRANCIS FAUQUIER** in 1787, her cousin and eldest son of **FRANCIS FAUQUIER**, Lieut.-Governor of Virginia.

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty-Three

EC110m.—STANES (BROCKETT) CHAMBERLAYNE – heir

Born: 9 April 1782 Spains Hall, Essex.

Married: **ELIZA**, widow of **WILLIAM WOOLETT** of Rye, Sussex

- i. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE**.
- ii. **MARY CHAMBERLAYNE**; Married: **CP MERYON**

EC111m.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE, Lt-Gen; born 12 August 1788;

Married: **SARAH PRESTON**, b. 4th. daughter of Rev. **JOHN PRESTON** of Flasby Hall, York. Died: 1887

Children: of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE & SARAH PRESTON include:

- EC118f. i. **SARAH-ANNE-OLIVIA CHAMBERLAYNE**
- EC119f. ii. **CAROLINE-MARY CHAMBERLAYNE**

- EC113m.—HENRY CHAMBERLAYNE** of Stoney Thorpe, Warwicks, The younger son of STANES,
Born: 23 May, 1798; DL and JP, High Sheriff 1836;
Married: 6 December 1824, **MARY** (died 30 Jan. 1864), only child of **EDWARD TOMES**, of Southam, and died 15 March, 1875,
Children: of HENRY & MARY included:
- EC120m. i. **WILLIAM TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAYNE**, b.1828, of whom presently.
 ii. **EDWARD TOMES CHAMBERLAYNE (Rev)**; born 4 February 1833; died 12 October 1887.
- EC121m. iii. **STANES BROCKET HENRY CHAMBERLAYNE**, of Witherley Hall, Atherstone, Leics.,

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty-Four

- EC120m.—WILLIAM TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAYNE**, of Stoney Thorpe, Warwicks, DL, JP, DCL (Cambridge);
Born: 14 November 1828; and died 28 December 1905, leaving issue
Note: for WILLIAM TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAIN:
 ▪ When the Squire, Mr William Tankerville Chamberlayne, died at Stoneythorpe Hall, all the stiles along the path from the Hall to the parish church were removed and his coffin was carried shoulder high along the opened path. He was buried in the family vault which was then closed because it was full, and later his wife built the church in the wood and is buried in the family graveyard.
- Married: 10 February 1874, **EVELYN MARY** (died 10 January 1931), only child of **Lt-Col FITZROY CAMPBELL**, Fus Gds, of Wellesbourne Lodge, Warwicks.,
Children: of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE & EVELYN CAMPBELL are:
- EC122m. i. **HENRY FITZROY CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. 1874, of whom presently.
 ii. **WILLIAM FRANCES THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**, Capt. Roy Warwickshire Regt; born 28 October 1877; educated Oriel College Oxford; died 30 March, 1931.
 iii. **MARY DOROTHY EVELYN CHAMBERLAYNE**; b.14/07/1880; m. **ARTHUR BALDING**, and d.20/11/1918.
 iv. **MARGARET ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE**; b.8/12/1883; m. **J. JOHNSON**, of Culworth, Banbury, & d.13/11/1962.
 v. **MIRIAM EVELYN MARY CHAMBERLAYNE**, (Todenham, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos); b.20 December 1885;
Married: 26 February 1919, **GERALD LOUSADA**, elder son of **Capt. ARTHUR LOUSADA**, and has had issue, one Son, (killed in action in Germany, 30 November 1944). He died 9 March, 1939.
- EC121m.—STANES BROCKET HENRY CHAMBERLAYNE**, of Witherley Hall, Atherstone, Leics.,
 JP for Warwicks, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple 1869;
Born: 8 February 1843; educated Westminster, and Ch Ch Oxford;
Married: 9 December 1880, **NORAH GREAME BATES**, (died 20 December 1939), youngest daughter of **SIR EDWARD BATES**, 1st Bt (see Burke's Peerage), and died 5 March, 1931, leaving issue,
Children: of STANES & NORAH include:
- EC123m. i. **EDWARD TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAYNE**, Col DSO (1916), DL (1938) Oxon., JP (1922) Oxon., and (1924-38) Warwicks, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, Lt-Col 1925, Brevet-Col TA Res. Warwickshire Yeo, served in WW I;
Born: 21 December 1881; educated Eton, and Ch Ch Oxford (BA);
Married: 14 July, 1908, **SUSAN KATHERINE** (died 7 Sept. 1945), 2nd daughter of **WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SCOTT-MACKIRDY**, of Birkwood, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire (see that family, 1952 edn), and died 2 May, 1963, leaving issue,
Children: of EDWARD & SUSAN include:
 i. **JOHN EDWARD STANES CHAMBERLAYNE**, Born: 26 November 1910;
 ii. **MARK EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE**, Born: 17 March, 1942, (21, Tite Street, S.W. 3);
 ii. **MABEL ALICIA CHAMBERLAYNE** (24, Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, N.W. 6);
Married: 25 July, 1907, **FRANK ANDERSON JULER**, CVO, MB, B Ch., FRCS, MRCS, LRCP, s of **H. E JULER**, FRCS, of 23, Cavendish Square, W.1, and has issue, one son and four daughters. He died 7 February, 1962.
 i. **EIRENE CLARE JULER**, (1, Hyde Park Street, W. 2).
 ii. **CECILY LAVINIA JULER**, (1, Hyde Park Street, W. 2).
 iii. **MARY ALICIA JULER**, died 27 August 1850.
 iv. **EMMA CAROLINE JULER**; died unmarried, 16 February 1908.
 v. **ELLEN BRIDGET JULER**, married 7 February 1872, Henry Digby Parry Mitchell, of Little Hadham, Herts.
 vi. **THERMUTHES FAUQUIER JULER?**
Married: 15 November 1871, **JOHN NORCLIFFE** Preston, of Flasby Hall, Yorks, and died 2 Sept 1907, leaving issue, two sons and two daughters. (see that family, 1952 edn). He died 29 January 1908.

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty-Five

- EC122m.—HENRY FITZROY CHAMBERLAYNE**, of Stoney Thorpe, Warwicks, JP (1896);
Born: 29 November 1874; educated Harrow, and Brasenose College Oxford (BA);
Married: 1899, **BLANCHE HELENA** (died 21 December 1962), 2nd daughter of **EDWARD BOYD FAWCETT**, MA, FRGS, of Torquay, Devon, and died 30 December 1955, leaving issue,
- EC124m. i. **TANKERVILLE SEYMOUR ROCA CHAMBERLAYNE**, Born 30 Nov 1900, of whom we treat.
 ii. **COLIN WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE**, born 25 January 1902; died 1 April, 1914
 iii. **VERE FITZROY CHAMBERLAYNE**, born 20 November 1905; educated Malvern
 iv. **MARGARITA EVELYN DOROTHY CHAMBERLAYNE**; born 24 September 1908;
Married: 10 November 1945, *Maj **GREGORY JOSEPH KENNETH STAPLETON**, Kumaon Rifles, IA (Langton Herring, nr Weymouth, Dorset; English Speaking Union), s of late Cdr **GREGORY STAPLETON**, RN (ret), of Island House, Holyhead, Anglesey (see BURKE'S Peerage, BEAUMONT, B), and has issue, one son.
Seat—Stoney Thorpe, Southam, Rugby.
Residence—Surville Manor, Mont-a-l'Abbe, Jersey, CI Clubs—United Service; Channel Islands Racing. Landed Gentry 100377

EC123m.—EDWARD TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAYNE,

Col DSO (1916), DL (1938) Oxon., JP (1922) Oxon., and (1924-38) Warwicks,
Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, Lt-Col 1925, Brevet-Col TA Res. Warwickshire Yeo, served in WW I;
Born: 21 December 1881; educated Eton, and Ch Ch Oxford (BA);

Married: 14 July, 1908, **SUSAN KATHERINE** (died 7 September 1945), 2nd daughter of **WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SCOTT-MACKIRDY**, of Birkwood, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire (see that family, 1952 edn), and died 2 May, 1963, leaving issue,
Children: of EDWARD & SUSAN include:

EC125m. i. **JOHN EDWARD STANES CHAMBERLAYNE**, Born: 26 November 1910;

Princethorpe & Prestbury - Generation Twenty-Six

EC124m.—CMDR. TANKERVILLE SEYMOUR ROCA CHAMBERLAYNE,

- of Surville Manor, Mont-a-l'Abbe Jersey
- RN (ret), served in WW I in *HMS Inflexible* 1916-19, and in WW II 1939-46;
- Born 30 November 1900; educated RN Colls. Osborne and Dartmouth;

Married: 1st, 1 January 1927 (divorced 1931),

1st. GERTRUDE MAUD, daughter of late **JOHN J. CARTER**, of Lancashire, and has issue,

Children: of T.S.R. CHAMBERLAYNE & GERTRUDE CARTER are:

i. **PATRICK TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAYNE** (306, Collingwood House, Dolphin Square, S.W. 1); born 16 March, 1929; educated Canford;

Married: 30 September 1958, **JOY PAULINE**, eldest daughter of A/Cdre **GEORGE FELIX ALLIN SKELTON, OBE**, of M.Y. Tamarisk, Bureau du Port, Menton, France, and has issue,

- i. **BRYONY BLANCHE ARILD CHAMBERLAYNE**; born: 17 August 1960.
- ii. **PATRICK ALLIN GERARD DILLON CHAMBERLAYNE**; born: 23 October 1962.
- iii. **CELANDINE VICTORIA CHAMBERLAYNE**; born: 10 October 1965.

Married: 2nd, 26 September 1936,

2nd. REINE FRANCESCA, daughter of late **FRANK GRAY, MP**, of Shipton Manor, Oxford, and by her has issue,

Children: of S.R.C. TANKERVILLE & REINE GRAY are:

ii. **SUSAN DIANA CHAMBERLAYNE** (Surville Manor, Mont-a-l'Abbe, Jersey, CI; Kandahar Ski Club); born 28 Sept 1937. Educated Roedean.

iii. **GILLIAN ANNE CHAMBERLAYNE**; born 5 July, 1939; educated Roedean and St Andrews U (MA 1961);
Married: 28 July, 1962, **ALISTAIR MORAY BARCLAY REID** (Byron House, Buxton Road, Disley, Cheshire), 4th son of Rev **ALFRED ROBERT RAE REID, DD**, of Kerry Knowe, Kippen, Stirlingshire, and has issue,

Children: of GILLIAN ANNE TANKERVILLE & ALISTAIR REID are:

- i. **ROBERT BARCLAY SEYMOUR REID**; born: 4 May, 1963.
- ii. **MICHAEL ANDREW ALISTAIR REID**; born: 19 August 1965.

iv. **NICOLA GAIL CHAMBERLAYNE**; born 16 December 1943; educated Roedean, and Jersey Girls College;
Married: 21 May, 1966, **ANDREW JAMES GREENWOOD** (Thatched Cottage, Sunrising Hill, nr Banbury, Oxon.), younger son of late **Capt. JOHN GREENWOOD**, of The Court House, Longtown, Herefordshire.

v. **MICHAEL JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**; born 23 March, 1948; educated Harrow, and Oriel College Oxford.

EC125m.—JOHN EDWARD STANES CHAMBERLAYNE, DL (1967), JP (1955) Oxon., High Sheriff 1966,

Lt-Col Res. of Offrs. 16/5th Lancers, Mayor of Chipping Norton 1953-55 (The Elm, Chipping Norton, Oxon.; Cavalry Club);
Born: 26 November 1910; educated Eton, and Ch Ch Oxford (MA 1932);

Married: 29 October 1936, **DAPHNE HELENA**, 2nd daughter of late **COL GEORGE HENRY BARNETT**, CMG, DSO, of Glympton Park, Woodstock (see that family, Volume I), and has issue,

Children: of JOHN & DAPHNE include:

i. **SIMON JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, (The Green, Kingham, Oxon.);
Born: 9 July, 1940; educated Eton, and Roy Ag College Cirencester;

Married: 20 April, 1963, **JANET SYLVIA**, 3rd daughter of **Capt MASON HOGARTH SCOTT**, RN (ret), of Buckland Manor, Broadway, Worcs. (see BURKE'S Peerage, SCOTT of Beauclerc, Bt), and has issue,

- i. **SARAH CAROLINE CHAMBERLAYNE**, born: 10 June, 1964.
- ii. **EDWARD CHARLES CHAMBERLAYNE**, born: 26 April, 1966.

ii. **MARK EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE**, (21, Tite Street, S.W. 3);
Born: 17 March, 1942; educated Eton, and Ch Ch Oxford (MA 1967).

- This completes the Princethorpe & Prestbury branch. -

1662, 20 July - 31 August—Recognizances, taken before Robert Nelson esq. J.P., on divers days of July and August, Charles II., for the appearance of George Beard of St. Paul's Covent Garden poulterer; James Hollinpreist weaver, **John Chamberlaine joyner**, Thomas Lathwell tallow-chandler, all three of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields ... at the next G. Q. S. P. for the City of Westminster and the Liberty thereof, to answer for being taken at an unlawful meeting of persons assembled together on a "Sabath day ... under a pretence of joyning in religeous worship." S. P. West. R., 1 Oct., 14 Charles II.

Stoneythorpe Hall



HISTORY

Stoneythorpe Hall is almost certainly built on the site of a much older medieval manor, in fact there is evidence to suggest that the house and gardens cover a medieval village. The remains of Stoneythorpe Mill, formerly part of the estate, are recorded as dating to 1086. The first mention of a manor at Stoneythorpe dates to 1308 when Robert Samsun was the owner. In 1365 it is documented that a licence for an oratory was granted to John de Rokeley, believed to refer to a private chapel in the manor house.

Passing through several families the manor was acquired by the Hanslap family of Aynho in 1517. The estate remained in this family until they faced financial difficulties in 1652 raising a mortgage on the property from a neighbouring uncle, Edward Chamberlayne of Princethorpe. In 1655 the Hanslap family faced the inevitable and sold the property to Ambrose Holbech.

In 1676, John Chamberlayne, 6th son of Edward, who had previously lent money on the property, acquired Stoneythorpe Hall, having made money from trade. Stoneythorpe Hall was to remain in his family for more than three centuries until 1998.

During this period it was the residence to various members of the Chamberlayne family, many of whom are laid to rest in the family vault in the church at Southam. In 1824 Henry Thomas Chamberlayne and his wife lived at the property and here they raised 8 children. It would have been at this period and into the next generation that there would have been numerous staff from governess to cook, butler, maids and gardeners.

Henry was succeeded by his eldest son William Tankerville Chamberlayne in 1875; like his father he trained for the law and rode with the Warwickshire hunt. William was outlived by his wife and on her death in 1931 Stoneythorpe was passed to her eldest son, Henry Fitzroy Chamberlayne, but with an already established home in Oxfordshire he let the property to an American family until the Second World War.

It is thought that at some point in the 1960's/70s the property was divided into 2 and a member of the family resided in the west wing until its sale in 1998.

In 1998 the Stoneythorpe Estate was bought by the current owner, who embarked on a major programme of repair to the hall with the intention of living there himself. Extensive architectural, buildings and historical surveys were undertaken. The roof and upper masonry were repaired and restored under a temporary roof and then work started on the inside of the building. For personal reasons the project was then mothballed.

Maugersbury Manor

Stow-in-the-Wold, In the County of Gloucester

Maugersbury Manor, originally known as Malgeresberie was controlled by Evesham Abbey from 708AD until its dissolution in 1537. Stow was a small settlement within the lands of Maugersbury Manor intended by the Abbots to be a centre for trade, leaving Maugersbury to its agriculture. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Maugersbury Manor was granted to John T Seymour, Lord Seymour of Sudeley in 1547, and subsequently to John, Earl of Warwick who was licensed in 1549 to sell the estate to George Willoughby, of Netherton (Worcester). Willoughby died in 1550 and was succeeded by his infant son Henry. In 1580 Thomas Willoughby sold the Manor to Sir Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh. In 1598 Rowland Leigh, Thomas's eldest son, sold the freehold to James White a London silk weaver.

In 1603 White sold the Manor to the Chamberlayne family. Sir Thomas Chamberlayne was Henry VIII's Ambassador to the Low Countries (Netherlands); his son Edmund, Manorial Lord of Stow and Maugersbury, was the only bad hat of the family. Suspected of murdering one of his tenants after seducing his wife, his coach—complete with headless master, servants and horses—is said to haunt Stow to this day. The Chamberlaynes retained the Manor until the end of the 19th century. The Chamberlayne family is descended from John (William), Count de Tankerville, of Tankerville Castle in Normandy, who came with William the Conqueror to England, but returned to Normandy, leaving John de Tankerville, a younger son of the former earl behind.



John was Lord Chamberlain to King Henry 1, and his son Richard was Lord Chamberlain to Stephen. Hence the assumed name Chamberlayne. The Maugersbury Chamberlaynes are descended from Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, and his second wife Elizabeth. Lord of Maugersbury Manor, Joseph Chamberlayne, sold Maugersbury Manor in 1898 to fund the building of Hyde House (Fosse Manor Hotel). It was completed in 1901.

Maugersbury Manor was sold to John Hewitt and passed to his daughter Mrs Thomas Stubb-Hewitt in the 1920s. In the 1930s the estate was begun to be split up.

Chamberlayne of Mangersbury & Oddington Branch

(From 'A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Landed Gentry' Or, 'Commoners Of Great Britain & Ireland',
By John Burke – 1838. Sourced from the State Library of South Australia.)

In 1547 Mangersbury manor and the tithe portion thereof were granted to Sir Richard Lee, who in 1548 sold the property to Sir Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh. They added former chantry and other freehold land to the manor, and in 1598 Rowland Leigh, Thomas's eldest son, sold the estate, the ultimate purchaser being Edmund Chamberlayne who had also acquired the leasehold interests. Chamberlayne also acquired the so-called manor of *STOW-ON-THE-WOLD*. No estate was described as Stow manor until after the Dissolution when the manor of Stow with the market and fairs and a pension from the rectory was granted in 1547 to Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and subsequently to the Earl of Warwick, who was licensed in 1549 to sell the estate to George Willoughby of Netherton (Worcs.). Willoughby (d. 1550) was succeeded by his infant son Henry. In 1580 Thomas Willoughby of Little Comberton (Worcs.) sold the manor to Rowland Leigh, who in the same year leased the manor to his mother and sold the freehold to James White, a London silk-weaver. In 1603 White sold the manor, which comprised various rights, profits, and rents but no land other than waste, to Edmund Chamberlayne.

The Chamberlayne family retained both manors until the end of the 19th century. Edmund Chamberlayne, the second son of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury, died in 1634 and was succeeded by his son and heir John, who married a daughter of Sir William Leigh of Longborough. John Chamberlayne suffered financially during the Civil Wars as enforced host to passing troops, and afterwards as a royalist supporter. He died in 1668; his son and heir John (d. 1683) was succeeded in turn by a son Edmund (d. 1755), who married a daughter of James Brydges, Lord Chandos (d. 1714) and was sheriff in 1707. Edmund's son and heir, another Edmund (d. 1774), married one of the coheirs of Sir Robert Atkyns, nephew of the historian of Gloucestershire. He was succeeded by his son, the Revd. John Chamberlayne (d. 1786), and John by his son Edmund John, sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1805, who dying childless in 1831 was succeeded by his sister's son, Joseph Chamberlayne Ackerley. Ackerley changed his surname to Chamberlayne, and was succeeded in 1874 by his second cousin, Henry Ingles, who having taken the additional surname of Chamberlayne was sheriff in 1884. The manors were sold c. 1900 to John Henry Hewitt, and passed to his daughter Mrs. Thomas Stubb-Hewitt in the 1920's. After 300 years' continuous occupation by the lords of the manors, Mangersbury Manor was let, and in the 1930's the whole estate was split up. The manorial rights (and particularly the right to a toll from the annual fairs) were bought by Mr. Kenneth de Courcy of North Cerney, who was lord of the manors but owned no land in the parish in 1961. (www.british-history.ac.uk/)(fn. 260)

Arms – Quarterly: 1st. & 4th. gu., a chev., between three escallops, arg.; 2nd. & 3rd. gu., on a fesse, engrailed, arg., between three griffins' heads, erased, or as many crosses-patée fitchée, sa., quartering CHAMBERLAYNE (Ancient), GATESDEN, MORTEIN, EKNEY, ST. JOHN, LOVEINE, ABELL, BEDINGFELD, ATHERTON, and HODGES. (See BURKES *General Armory*.)
Crests – 1st. out of ducal coronet, an ass's head; 2nd. a lion's head, erased, charged with three trefoils.
Motto – Virtutis nihil invium (To valour nothing is denied);
Seat – Mangersbury Manor and Stow on the Wold Manor

Mangersbury – Generation Sixteen

EC69m.—EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE, (-2, Thomas-1.) Esq. of Mangersbury, Gloucestershire, d. 1634.

- second son of **SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE** of Presbury, Gloucestershire, by his second wife **ELIZABETH MACHINE** (nee **LUDDINGTON**). Became heir to his brother **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** of Presbury, who had married **ELIZABETH**, daughter of **THYNNE** of Longleat, but died without issue. See Generation 16 Wickham Branch – ([See Page: 29](#)); ([See Page 22](#)).
- He purchased the manors of Stow, alias Stow on the Old (Wold), alias Stow St. Edward, and the manor of Mangersbury, alias Mawgersbury, in 1603, both of which he held of the King in chief by knight's service, each by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. Three messuages and 6 virgates of land, — that is, three homesteads and about 200 acres, — belonging to the manor of Mangersbury, were settled upon the second son, Edmund, for the term of eighty years. Of the manors of Stow Mangersbury, one-third was settled upon the eldest son John and his wife Elizabeth, and two-thirds were settled upon the widow Grace for life with reversion to the son John.
- A **Messuage** was a dwelling house together with its outbuildings., A **Virgate** was the amount of land a team of 2 oxen could plough annually (about 30-35 acres).
- Indulged in a long litigation with "the Stow people as to market dues and other manorial perquisites in which the latter lost their cause and were mulcted heavily in costs." (Bigland.) These manors lie eighteen miles northeast of the city of Gloucester.
- Edmund was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire (39th. Queen Elizabeth I), (Atkyns.) In 1608 he had ten men servants "fit for His Majesty's service in the Wars."

Died: 12 April 1634 when he was succeeded by his son by his second marriage.

- His wife Grace survived him. He was possessed of the manor of Stow, alias Stow on the Old (Wold), alias Stow St. Edward, and the manor of Mangersbury, alias Mawgersbury, both of which he held of the King in chief by knight's service, each by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. Three messuages and 6 virgates of land, — that is, three homesteads and about 200 acres, — belonging to the manor of Mangersbury, were settled upon the second son, Edmund, for the term of eighty years. Of the manors of Stow and Mangersbury, one-third was settled upon the eldest son John and his wife Elizabeth, and two-thirds were settled upon the widow Grace for life with reversion to the son John. This was by indenture dated Oct. 12, 1631, executed in anticipation of John's marriage. Edmund was, also, at his death, seised in fee-tail of one capital messuage in Presbury with a garden, orchard, yard, etc., thereto belonging, which he held of the King as of his manor of East Greenwich ... in free and common socage and not ... by knight's service; also a reversion of one house or tenement in Stowe and the lands thereto belonging lying in the common fields of Netherswell and Overwell, and one close in Stow called Gill Stevens, in both of which Joan Freeman held a life interest. These lands were held of the King by the same tenure as the house in Presbury. (Abstracts of Gloucestershire Inquisitiones post mortem, 1625-36, ed. by W. P. W. Phillimore and George S. Fry, pp. 208-211. British Record Society, Index Library, vol. 9.) Presumably this did not represent all of his estate, as lands owned by his father. Sir Thomas, and his elder brother, Sir John, of whom he was the heir, are found later in the possession of his great-grandson, — for instance the manors of Church Down and Shurdington. [A view of the manor-house of Mangersbury (about 1700), and the coat of arms of the family, appear at p. 365 of Atkyns.]

Married: 1st. **MRS ANNE MOULTON**, widow of **MORETON** or **MOULTON**, of Surrey, who died without issue and,

2nd. **GRACE STRANGWAYS**, daughter of **JOHN STRANGWAYS**, Esq. of Melbury, Dorset.

Children: of EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE & GRACE STRANGWAYS include:

- GRACE CHAMBERLAINE**, wife 1st. to Edmund Webb of Rodburne Cheney, Wilts; 2nd. to Thomas Whyte of Even Swyndon,
- JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, Esq. of Mangersbury House., [b. abt. 1609.]
- EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE**, [b. abt. 1611.]

EC120m.
MC1m

Maugersbury - Generation Seventeen

EC120m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAINE, (-3, *Edmund-2, Thomas-1.*) Esq. of Maugersbury House, .b. abt. 1609

- Eminent for his loyalty John's estates were sequestered (sized) during Cromwell's Great Rebellion, and he was forced to pay £1246 as compensation for their return. (Atkyns.)
- He died in 1658 to be succeeded by his son
- His will was proved at Gloucester. His monument in the church at Stow bears a long Latin inscription. (Bigland.)

Married: **ELIZABETH LEIGH**, 1632 at Blockley, daughter of **SIR WILLIAM LEIGH**, of Longborow, co. Gloucester

Children: include:

Daughters: of JOHN CHAMBERLAINE & ELIZABETH LEIGH in uncertain order are:

- i. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAINE**, wife 1st. to William Brangman; wife 2nd. to John Sanders, a Captain in Her Majesty's Foot Guards. (In 1676 she was Elizabeth Saunders, widow.)
- ii. **GRACE CHAMBERLAINE**, – died young,
- iii. **GRACE CHAMBERLAINE**, – died young,
- iv. **ISABELLA CHAMBERLAINE**, – died young?

Sons: of JOHN CHAMBERLAINE & ELIZABETH LEIGH in uncertain order are:

- EC121m.
- i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE**, Esq. of Maugersbury House [b. about 1643].
 - ii. **WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE**,
 - iii. **GILES CHAMBERLAINE**, – died young,
 - iv. **STRANGEWAYS CHAMBERLAINE**, [An abstract of his will is given below].)
 - v. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAINE**, living unmarried in 1683.
 - vi. **EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE**, of Churchdown, (Oddington), co. Glouc, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Yate of Glouc.

MC1m—EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE (-3, *Edmund-2, Thomas-1.*) of Maugersbury—(**MC1m**), b. abt 1611; ob. 1676, set. 65;

Note: for EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE

- The youngest brother of EC120m—John, on April 12, 1634, his father settled upon Edmund-3 an estate, described in 1631 as "one messuage and 4 virgates of land there in the tenure of John Hannes, one messuage and 2 virgates of land there in the tenure of Robert Keble, and a virgate of land there in the tenure of Ralph Longworth: all which premises . . . were lately parcel of the said manor of Malgersbury," and in 1634 as "3 messuages and 68 virgates of land," — that is, three homesteads and about 200 acres, — "*to hold for 80 years, he paying yearly for the same one grain of pepper.*" His will shows that he died possessed of a valuable estate. See the abstracts from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury given below. His tombstone in the church at Stow reads: "*Here lyeth Interred the Body of Colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who departed this Life, 11 day of April, 1676.*" (Bigland.)

Married: **ELEANOR**, dau. of **HUMPHRY COLLES** of Clatterslad, co. Glouc, bap. at Sevenhampton, 1616.

Daughters: for EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE and ELEANOR COLLES in uncertain order are

Daughters:

- i. **GRACE CHAMBERLAINE**, wife of Robert Mathew of Mass Maur, co. Glamorgan, bap. 1638 at Lower Gutting.
- ii. **ELEANOR CHAMBERLAINE**, wife of John Robbins of Bristol, Barrister at Law, bap. 1639 at Lower Gutting.
- iii. **DOROTHY CHAMBERLAINE**, wife of Edward Ridley, Steward to the Duke of Somerset,
- iv. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAINE**, wife of Henry Robbins of London.
- v. **ANNE CHAMBERLAINE**, d. unmarried.

Sons: for EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE and ELEANOR COLLES in uncertain order are

- MC2m.
- i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE**, died young.
 - ii. **EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE**, (-4, *Edmund-3, Edmund-2, Thomas-1.*) [b. about 1644.]
 - iii. **HUMPHRY CHAMBERLAINE**, of Abbots Leigh, co. Somerset; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Leicester of London. [In 1676, he had two sons, Edmund and John, and a daughter Elynor.]
 - iv. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAINE**, b.abt.1652, exiled to Virginia; m. Mary Susan, dau. of General Abraham Wood of Virginia.
 - v. **GILES CHAMBERLAINE**, [died young.]
 - vi. **NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAINE**,

THE GREAT PLAGUE – 1665, probably introduced to London by Dutch sailors, killed 17,440 out of the population of 93,000 – about 20%..

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON; On Sunday morning, the 2nd September 1666, the destruction of medieval London began. Within 5 days the city which Shakespeare had known was destroyed by fire. An area of one and a half miles by half a mile lay in ashes; 373 acres inside the city walls and 63 acres outside, 87 churches destroyed (including St. Paul's Cathedral) and 13,200 houses. In all this destruction, it is amazing that only 6 people are definitely known to have been killed. However, it seems likely that the actual death toll was much higher. In destroying the close packed houses and other buildings it is also likely that the fire finally put an end to the Great Plague that had devastated the city in the previous year.

THE MONMOUTH REBELLION – 1685: - Charles II's brother, the new King, James, Duke of York, was Roman Catholic. Charles II's Protestant but illegitimate son, James Scott, the Duke of Monmouth, got the idea that all England would support him in a Protestant rising. Monmouth landed at Lyme in Dorset (from Holland) with a party of just over eighty men. On 6 July, his army (estimated at 3200 to 7000) was defeated at Sedgemoor. The level of support for the cause against the Government of James II resulted in the government's savage treatment of the rebels. The Rebellion, which lasted all of five weeks, was a bloodbath for Protestant rebels, both in the battle of Sedgemoor, and afterwards at the "Bloody Assizes" - trials conducted by Chief Justice George Jeffreys. The Duke of Monmouth himself was taken to London and executed. James II's pitiless treatment of Monmouth's followers shocked the country. Over a thousand were condemned to death or slavery in the West Indian Plantations. One of the duke's co-conspirators was **THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN of Oddington**, from the family of Tankerville, Gloucestershire, and Barons of Wyckham: in lieu of beheading he was transported and although destined for the plantations, he turned up in Virginia, married **MARY**, daughter of General **ABRAHAM WOOD** and served as a major in the Henrico County Militia, and a term as High Sheriff. Henrico County was the scene of the second settlement in the colony of Virginia and was established in 1634 as one of its eight original shires.

JOHN WESLEY [1703-1791], founder of the Methodist movement, was born on the 17 June, 1703, in Epworth rectory, England, the fifteenth of nineteen children of Samuel and Susanna Wesley. The father of Wesley was a preacher, and Wesley's mother was a remarkable woman in wisdom and intelligence. What Wesley accomplished borders upon the incredible. Upon entering his eighty-fifth year he thanked God that he was still almost as vigorous as ever. He ascribed it, under God, to the fact that he had always slept soundly, had risen for sixty years at four o'clock in the morning, and for fifty years had preached every morning at five. Seldom in all his life did he feel any pain, care, or anxiety. He preached twice each day, and often three or four times. He travelled every year forty-five hundred English miles, mostly upon horseback. He died in 1791.

Maugersbury - Generation Eighteen

EC121m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, (-4, John-3, Edmund-2, Thomas-1.) of Mangersbury House Esq.

- Justice of Peace for the co., living 1683, set. 40, died in 1691; was succeeded by his son.

Married: **MARY SAVAGE**, daughter of **WALTER SAVAGE**, Esq. of Broadway, Worcestershire

Note: for JOHN CHAMBERLAINE & MARY SAVAGE;

- Their tombstones are in the church at Stow. See below the abstract of his will.]

Children: of JOHN CHAMBERLAINE & MARY SAVAGE are:

- i. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAINE**, set. 16 [in 1683].
- ii. **MARY CHAMBERLAINE**, 5 at. 14 [in 1683].
- EC122m. iii. **EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE**, (-5, John-4, John-3, Edmund-2, Thomas-1.) of Mangersbury House Esq. eldest son, set. 13, Oct., 1683.
- iv. **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE**, died young.
- v. **SARAH CHAMBERLAINE**, 5 set. 9 [in 1683].

MC2m.—EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE, (-4, Edmund-3, Edmund-2, Thomas-1.) of Mangersbury, living set. 38, 1683;

Married: **MARY**, dau. of Sir **JOHN KNIGHT** of Temple Street in Bristol.

Note: Their tombstone in the church at Stow reads: "Here lyeth interred the Body of Edmund Chamberlayne, Gent, eldest surviving Son of Colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who departed this Life, 15 day of June, in the Year of our Lord God 1696, his Age was 52 Years and three Months. Here also lies the Body of Mary, Widow of the said Edmund Chamberlayne, and one of the Daughters of Sir John Knight, of Southmead in the County of Gloucester, Knt., who died the 26th day of Nov., 1732, Anno aijt. 86." (Bigland.)

Children: of EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE & MARY KNIGHT are:

- i. **MARTHA CHAMBERLAINE**, died young
- ii. **ELEANOR CHAMBERLAINE**, died young
- iii. **ANNE CHAMBERLAINE**, died young,
- iv. **MARY CHAMBERLAINE**, died young
- v. **EDMUND CHAMBERLAINE**, died young
- vi. **JOHN CHAMBERLAINE**, only child, living 1683, set. 1 year.

Mangersbury - Generation Nineteen

EC122m.—EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Mangersbury House; b.abt.1670, d.11 Feb 1765

- Edmund was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire 1705 (4th year of Queen Anne).

Married: 26 May 1692, Westminster Abbey, Westminster, Middlesex, England.

Hon. EMMA BRYDGES,

Born: 11 Jun 1669, Aconbury, Herefordshire, England, d. 19 Jun 1738;

- Emma was the daughter of James, eighth Lord Chandos, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Bernard of London, kt. (J. L. Chester, Marriage, Baptismal and Burial Registers of Westminster Abbey, p. 32.) Their tombstone, in the church at Stow, reads: "H. S. E. The Honble. Emma Chamberlayne, who departed this Life, the 19 day of June, 1738, Aged 77 Years. Edmund Chamberlayne, Esqr., her Husband, who died 11 day of Febr., 1765 [1755], Aged 84 Years." (Bigland.) He was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1705. He held "a courtleet in this parish [Stow], and divers other adjoining parishes," among them Church-Down, where he was lord of the manor, as at Stow and Mangersbury. (Atkyns.)

Children: of EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE & EMMA BRYDGES include:

- EC123m. i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. 30 Mar 1693, Mangersbury, Gloucestershire, England, d. 31 Jul 1714, Paris, Seine, France.
- EC124f. ii. **EMMA CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. 15 Jan 1703/04, Mangersbury, Gloucestershire, England, d. 18 Jun 1715, Barnsley, Gloucestershire, England.
- EC125m. iii. **EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. 14 Apr 1706, Mangersbury, Gloucestershire, England, d. Yes, date unknown.
m. **ELIZABETH ATKYNS**.
- EC126m. iv. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE**, b. 2 Jul 1707, Mangersbury, Gloucestershire, England, d. Yes, date unknown.
- EC127f. v. **CASSANDRA AGNES CHAMBERLAYNE**, m. **SIR JOHN HAMILTON**, 1st. Bart of Trebinshun.

Mangersbury - Generation Twenty

EC125m.—EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. of Mangersbury House; only surviving son.

Married: **ELIZABETH ATKYNS**, married 1728, at Lower Guiting, daughter and co-heiress of **Sir ROBERT ATKYNS**, of Nether Swell, co. Gloucestershire, author of the "History of Gloucestershire",

Note: for EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE & ELIZABETH ATKYNS:

- (According to the pedigree continued by Sir Thomas Philipps, Edmund and Elizabeth had eight children. Their eldest son, James Montague Chamberlayne, dying in 1754, the second son. Rev. John Chamberlayne, Rector of Little Ilford, Essex, became heir to the estates. The direct male line ended with the latter's son, Edmund John Chamberlayne, who died without issue in 1831, but the manor-house is still owned by a descendant of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, who has assumed the name of Chamberlayne.)

Children: of EDMUND CHAMBERLAYNE & ELIZABETH ATKYNS, in uncertain order are:

- i. **JAMES MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAYNE**, d. in his 20's in 1754
- EC128m. ii. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, Rev. of Mangersbury House; m. **MARTHA DOUGHTY**
- EC129m. iii. **CHARLES CHAMBERLAYNE**, Admiral; died in 1810, leaving issue, of which...
His only surviving son was **Captain JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE R.N.**
- EC130f. iv. **MARY CHAMBERLAYNE**, m. **REV. HENRY INGLES**
- v. **ANNA BELLA CHAMBERLAYNE**, m. **JONATHAN PYTTS**, of Kyre House. (his brothers, Edmund and Samuel Pytts).

Mangersbury - Generation Twenty-One

EC128m.—Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE of Mangersbury House

- The eldest son and heir, married:

Married: **MARTHA DOUGHTY**, one of three daughters and co-heiresses of **HENRY DOUGHTY**, Esq. of Broadwell, Gloucestershire

Children: of JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE & MARTHA DOUGHTY are twins born 19th. May 1766

EC131m.	i.	EDMUND-JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE , b.19 May 1766; dsp February 1831	m. CECIL TALBOT
EC132f.	ii	ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE , b.19 May 1766	m. JOHN HAWKSEY ACKERLEY

EC130f.—**MARY CHAMBERLAYNE**,

Married: 1770, **REV. HENRY INGLES**, headmaster of Rugby,

Children: of MARY CHAMBERLAYNE & HENRY INGLES are:

i. **CHARLES INGLES, Rev.**, b. 11 March 1780;

Married: 23 December 1811, **HANNAH HARTSHORNE**, daughter of **LAWRENCE HARTSHORNE**.

The eldest son of Charles & Hannah inherited Mangersbury and took the name **INGLES-CHAMBERLAYNE**

ii. **JOHN HENRY INGLES**

iii. **JAMES INGLES**

iv. **KEMBLE INGLES**

NELSON'S Great Naval Battles Of The Nile And Trafalgar:

Left in full control of the Mediterranean following the British withdrawal in late 1796, the French used the opportunity to plan a bold and imaginative stroke that they hoped might win the war for them: an invasion of Egypt, followed by an overland attack on British trade in India. In overall command was the brilliant young General Napoleon Bonaparte, fresh from his recent conquest of Italy. Sailing on 19 May 1798 with 35,000 troops in 400 transports, escorted by thirteen battleships, the French went first to Malta, which was surrendered without a fight, and from there to Egypt, where they arrived on 1 July. By the end of the month, Egypt was under French control.

The British knew that the expedition was preparing but they did not know where it was heading. So, Nelson's first task was to discover the destination of the force and then to destroy it. He had a powerful squadron of fourteen battleships, commanded by some of the most experienced captains of his fleet. They formed an élite team which worked together superbly - a 'Band of Brothers' as Nelson later termed them. After only just over a year as an admiral, and aged only thirty-nine, Nelson now found himself with a level of responsibility that would have taxed an older and more experienced man. He rose to the challenge superbly, tracking the French fleet down in Egypt after a long and frustrating chase and destroying them at anchor in Aboukir Bay, on 1 August 1798, in one of the most ferocious and decisive naval battles of the sailing era.

The Battle of Trafalgar was fought on the 21st of October 1805 off Cape Trafalgar on the Spanish coast, between the combined fleets of Spain and France and the Royal Navy. It was the last great sea action of the period and its significance to the outcome of the war in Europe is still debated by historians. It is remembered mostly because of Nelson's death at just 46.

Mangersbury - Generation Twenty-Two

EC131m.—**EDMUND-JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE**, Esq. of Mangersbury House,

Married: **CECIL TALBOT**, daughter of the Hon. & Rev. Dr. TALBOT, Dean of Salisbury, and niece of Earl TALBOT.

- Edmund-John died with no issue in 12 February 1831, leaving his estates to his twin sister's eldest son Joseph-Chamberlayne (Ackerley) Chamberlayne, Esq. of Mangersbury House. (See Fosbroke's *History of Gloucestershire*, vol. ii. p. 405.)

EC132f.—**ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE**, only daughter of the **Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** of Mangersbury House, & twin sister to **EDMUND-JOHN** above.

Married: **JOHN-HAWKSEY ACKERLEY**, Esq.

- Barrister-at-law, of the city of Bath, & late of Downside House, and of Midsomer Norton, Somerset, born 13 July 1769 and married Edmund-John's twin sister on the 16th. February 1791.

Children: of ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE & JOHN-HAWKSEY ACKERLEY included:

EC133m.	i.	JOSEPH-CHAMBERLAYNE WILKERSON CHAMBERLAYNE , Esq. heir of Mangersbury House estates.
EC134m.	ii.	CHARLES HENRY ACKERLEY
EC135f.	iii.	(ELDEST DAUGHTER) ACKERLEY married PETER-JOSEPH BROWNE , Esq. of the Marquis of Sligo family.
EC136f.	iv.	(DAUGHTER) ACKERLEY married JOHN-CROOKE FREEMAN , Esq. of Crooke Hall, Lancastershire and had one deceased child, FANNY-CROOKE FREEMAN .

Mangersbury - Generation Twenty-Three

EC133m.—**JOSEPH-CHAMBERLAYNE WILKERSON CHAMBERLAYNE**, Esq. succeeded as heir of Mangersbury House, Gloucestershire estates, including the barony of Churchdown and Hucclecote.

- Joseph-Chamberlayne Chamberlayne an officer of the Royal Artillery, inherited the Mangersbury and other estates with the very extensive manorial rights, on the death without issue of his maternal uncle, Edmund John Chamberlayne, Esq. in 1831. In compliance with that gentleman's will, he took the surname CHAMBERLAYNE only, by act of parliament, in lieu of his patronymic, Ackerley.

Born: 19th. December 1791; d. 4 October 1874, and,

Married: 23rd. October 1824; **HENRIETTA-CATHERINE FAIRFAX**, d. 14 Dec. 1869 daughter of the **Rev. GUY FAIRFAX**

- Of the family of **LORD FAIRFAX**, and grand-daughter of the **REV. JOHN KEARNEY**, D.D. by his wife **HENRIETTA**, daughter of the Hon. and **REV. HENRY BRYDGES**, brother of **JAMES, DUKE OF CHANDOS**.

Children: of JOSEPH CHAMBERLAYNE & HENRIETTA FAIRFAX include four daughters, two of which are:

EC137f.	i.	LAVINIA-FRANCES-ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE
EC138f.	ii.	BLANCHE-FRANCES-ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE

A CENSUS: of the British Isles has been undertaken every ten years from 1841. The 1881 British Isles Census was taken on the night of 3 April 1881. The following information was requested: Name of street, avenue road, etc.; house number or name; whether or not the house was inhabited; number of rooms occupied if less than five; name of each person that had spent the night in that household; relationship of person enumerated to the head of the family; each person's marital status; age at last birthday (sex is indicated by which column the age is recorded in); each person's occupation; person's place of birth; whether deaf and dumb, blind, imbecile or idiot, or lunatic!

Ackerley Family Connection - See generation 22 above

JOSEPH ACKERLEY, Esq.

- grand-nephew of **ROGER ACKERLEY**, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, author of "The Britannic Constitution, or the Fundamental Form of Government in Great Britain,"

ANN BURROWS, daughter & co-heiress of **JOHN BURROWS** of Burroughs, Esq.

Children: of **JOSEPH ACKERLEY** & **ANN BURROWS** include:

DAVID ACKERLEY of Ackerley Esq. of Etchells, Cheshire,

Married: **ELIZABETH HAWKSIE**, on the 17th. October 1764,

Daughter of **JOHN HAWKSIE**, Esq. of Ditton, Lancashire, by his wife **MARY ATHERTON**.

Only Child: of **DAVID ACKERLEY** & **ELIZABETH HAWKSIE** was:

JOHN-HAWKSEY ACKERLEY (See generation 25 of the Mangersbury Branch),

- Barrister-at-law, of the city of Bath, & late of Downside House, and of Midsomer Norton, Somerset, born 13 July 1769 and married **EDMUND-JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE'S** twin sister on the 16th. February 1791.

Married: **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE**, only daughter of the **REV. JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** of Mangersbury House, & twin sister & heiress to **EDMUND-JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE** who died without issue.

Children: of **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYNE** & **JOHN-HAWKSEY ACKERLEY** included:

- | | | |
|---------|------|---|
| EC133m. | i. | JOSEPH-CHAMBERLAYNE WILKERSON CHAMBERLAYNE , Esq. heir of Mangersbury House estates. |
| EC134m. | ii. | CHARLES HENRY ACKERLEY |
| EC135f. | iii. | (ELDEST DAUGHTER) ACKERLEY married PETER-JOSEPH BROWNE , Esq. of the Marquis of Sligo family. |
| EC136f. | iv. | (DAUGHTER) ACKERLEY married JOHN-CROOKE FREEMAN , Esq. of Crooke Hall, Lancashire and had one deceased child, FANNY-CROOKE FREEMAN . |

AUTHORITIES:

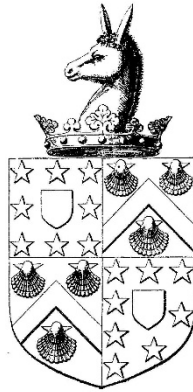
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- The Visitation of Oxfordshire in 1566 and 1574, printed in the Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 5, pp. 235-237.
- John Burke – History of the Commoners Of Great Britain & Ireland', ed. 1838. South Australia Library.
- John Bernard Burke – A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Landed Gentry, ed. 1847

- This completes the Mangersbury branch. -

Chamberlaine of Astley, Warwickshire Branch

(From 'The Visitation Of The County Of Warwick In The Year 1619',

Taken By William Camden, Clarencieux King / edited By John Fetherston - pages 258-59.)



Arms: - Quarterly of four. 1st. & 4th. Gules, an inescutcheon argent within an orle of mullets or. 2nd. & 3rd. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or.
Crest: - Out of a ducal coronat gules the head of an ass argent
Seat: - Astley, Warwickshire

EC26m.—EDWARD (EDRUS) CHAMBERLAINE of Astley in North Warwickshire. (See page 24)

Notes: for EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE (CHAMBERLAIN OR CHAMBERLAYNE):

- The Astley family held Astley manor from the 12th century. It is not thought likely that there was ever a true 'castle' at Astley. Although a licence to crenel late the manor house was granted in 1266, the property was only ever a fortified house. Sir William Astley died in 1420 leaving his estate to his daughter who had married a Lord Grey of Ruthin, a dynasty of the Welsh Marches. The Greys rebuilt the manor house in 1555 and most of the remains date from this time or later. The rectangular building rose to two storeys with attics above hidden by embattled parapets. During the period of Grey ownership in the 15th and 16th centuries the manor was at the centre of national events. Sir John Grey married Elizabeth Woodville who after his death in 1461 went on to become Queen of Edward IV. Her daughter Elizabeth of York became Queen in 1486 upon her marriage to Henry VII. Frances Brandon, granddaughter of Elizabeth of York married Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk and their daughter Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen in 1553. She, her husband and father were executed in 1554. The family were disgraced. Astley Castle was slighted and forfeited and sold by the Crown in about 1558 to **Edward Chamberlaine** who restored and carried out many alterations. Sir Edward's father had been appointed to a position of authority in looking after Mary Tudor's mother, Catherine of Aragon after her divorce from Henry VIII, and it would appear that Mary rewarded the son by giving him Astley Castle. In 1674 the Castle was sold to the Newdigate family of Arbury Hall and became their secondary home until the twentieth century. Today Astley Castle is a ruinous moated fortified 16th century manor house. Since 1951 it is listed as a Grade II* building and as a Scheduled Ancient Monument since 1994. It has been derelict and sadly neglected since it was severely damaged by fire in 1978 whilst in use as an hotel and is officially a Building at Risk.
- The Chamberlaine family was associated with Princethorpe which appears to have been their main residence. By 1600 Astley was in the possession of Sir Richard Chamberlaine, a younger son of Edward Chamberlaine who was himself the son of Sir Edward. Sir Richard was the man who rebuilt the church in its present form, after the destruction caused by the collapse of the spire. Sir Richard died on 6th November 1654 and was buried in the church.
- Second son of Edward and Cecilia Chamberlaine of Sherborne, Oxfordshire. (See above)
- "The Visitation of Warwickshire" 1619 (Chart 5) provides much of the following information about the Chamberlaines of Astley.
- Lived during the reigns of HENRY VII (r. 1485-1509) & HENRY VIII (r. 1509-1547).

Died: 10th. September 1543/57?

Married: **ELIZABETH LAWRENCE**

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE & ELIZABETH LAWRENCE include:

EC133m.

- i. **EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE** of Astley, Warwickshire, aged 9 in 1557 when father died. - Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxii, 16.

HENRY VII (r. 1485-1509) was the founder of the Tudor dynasty, unifying the warring factions in the 'War of the Roses'. Although supported by Lancastrians and Yorkists alienated by Richard III's usurpation, Henry VII's first task was to secure his position. In 1486 he married Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV, thus uniting the Houses of York and Lancaster. It was their descendant Lady Jane Grey who was proclaimed Queen in a nine day wonder in 1553 but was executed in the tower by order of Mary Tudor in 1554. Henry VII's reign (1485-1509) was troubled by revolts, sometimes involving pretenders (such as Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel) who impersonated Edward V or his brother. With this in mind, in 1485, Henry formed a personal bodyguard from his followers known as the 'Yeomen of the Guard' (the oldest military corps in existence today). <http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp> (history)

Generation 19 – Warwickshire Branch

EC133m.—EDWARD (RICHARD) CHAMBERLAINE of Astley, Warwickshire.

Note: for EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE

- Visitation (Warwickshire) names him as EDWARD who married "filia HARECOURT". BLG1886 (Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt) shows the daughter of what seems like the right generation as having married RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE of ASTLEY.

Married: **ELIZABETH HARECOURT** filia or daughter of SIMON HARECOURT

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE & spouse include:

EC134M

- i. **RICHARD (RICARDUS) CHAMBERLAIN**, died 1619?

Generation 20 – Warwickshire Branch

EC134m.—RICHARD (RICARDUS) CHAMBERLAINE, died 19 Nov 1566; Will (PCC 7 Stonarde) 18 Oct 1563; proved 20 Feb 1567.

Notes: Auditor 1558-60; Master Ironmongers 1565. Sheriff of London, Warrington Ward, 1561-3

- From "Letters Written by **John Chamberlain** during the reign of Queen Elizabeth" who I think was a son of this Richard. On some of (John) Chamberlain's many letters has remained an impression of a coat of arms which bears, Quarterly, first and fourth, ermine, on a pale three leopard's faces; and third and fourth, on a chief two crowns; with a mullet for a difference. These arms, with the exception of the mullet, have been found in the Visitation Book of London in 1634, preserved in the College of Arms. They are there stated to have been borne by **Robert Chamberlain** of London, gentleman, son and heir of **Richard Chamberlain** late Alderman and Sheriff of London, and of **Anne** his wife, daughter and heir of **Robert Downes** of Yalding in Kent, gentleman. It becomes apparent that the **Robert Chamberlain** thus alluded to was the brother of **John Chamberlain**, the letter writer, and that Alderman **Richard Chamberlain**, Sheriff of London in the year 1561, was their father. The will of the Alderman has been found in Doctor's Common, proved on the 20th. February 1566-7. It is in some respects exceedingly minute in its details respecting the family of the testator, and not only confirms in a most singular manner all the personal and family particulars of John Chamberlain, derived from other sources, but satisfactorily establishes his parentage, his family position, his connections, and, in a certain degree, his circumstances. In his will, Alderman Chamberlain describes himself as an ironmonger.

Children: of RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE & (?ANNE daughter of **ROBERT DOWNES** of Yalding, Kent?), include:

- | | | |
|---------|------|--|
| EC135f. | i. | ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAINE , married GERARD GIFFORD of Chillington in Staffordshire. |
| EC136f. | ii. | MARGARET CHAMBERLAINE , - probably married EDWARD BULSTRODE of the Inner Temple. |
| EC137m. | iii. | JOHN CHAMBERLAINE , [1553-1628] heir & Justice of the Peace in 1619; m. ??? GREVILL – 6 issue. |
| EC138m. | iv. | EDWARD CHAMBERLAINE , |
| EC139m. | v. | ROBERT CHAMBERLAINE , (Sir?) |
| EC140f. | vi. | JANE (JANA) CHAMBERLAINE , m. RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE (de Curia Wardoru) |

JAMES I, (r. 1603-1625) first king of the Stuart dynasty was the son of **Mary, Queen of Scots** descended from **Margaret** daughter of **Henry VII**. He had been King of Scotland for 36 years when he became King of England in 1603.

An able theologian, he ordered a new translation of the Bible which became known as the *Authorised King James's Version of the Bible*. James himself was fairly tolerant in terms of religious faith, but the *Gunpowder Plot* (an attempt by **Guy Fawkes** and other Roman Catholic conspirators to blow up the Houses of Parliament) in 1605 resulted in the reimposition of strict penalties on Roman Catholics.

As an arts patron, James employed the architect **Inigo Jones** to build the present Banqueting House in Whitehall, and drama in particular flourished at his court.

Although he believed that kings took their authority from God, James accepted that his actions were subject to the law. Unable, like many of his predecessors, to put royal finances on a sound footing, James was often in dispute with his Parliaments.

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp> (history)

NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAYNE (1632 – 14 July 1715) was a priest in the Church of England who was known for his charitable donations.

Nicholas was born in 1632 in [Whitnash](#), south of [Leamington Spa](#), [Warwickshire](#), England. His family were the Chamberlaynes of [Astley](#), [Warwickshire](#). In 1662 he was appointed vicar of [Leek Wootton](#) near Warwick and he married Elizabeth Green, but she died shortly afterwards. In February 1664 he moved to [Bedworth](#) to become the rector. He remained rector for 51 years until his death, and he helped to establish stability in the area after the English Civil War. Chamberlayne bought land in Bedworth and became the parish squire. He died 14 July 1715. In the 21st century there is a secondary school (technology college) with some 1700 children at Bedworth Warwickshire named after him.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Chamberlaine

Generation 21 – Warwickshire Branch

EC137m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAIN heir & Justice of the Peace in 1619. during the reign of **JAMES I** (r. 1603-1625).

Married: ??? **GREVILL**

Children: of JOHN CHAMBERLAINE and spouse include:

- | | | |
|---------|------|---|
| EC141m. | i. | EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN , son & heir |
| EC142f. | ii. | ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN , m. GERARD GIFFORD of Chillington. |
| EC143f. | iii. | MARY (MARIA) CHAMBERLAIN , |
| EC144f. | iv. | FRANCISCA CHAMBERLAIN , |
| EC145f. | v. | MARGARETA CHAMBERLAIN , m. EDWARD BULSTRODE of the Inner Temple (b.10 July 1586 d. April 1659 |
| EC146f. | vi. | JANE (JANA) CHAMBERLAIN , m. RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE (DE Curia Wardoru) |

Chamberlayne of Gedding, Suffolk & East Harling & Barnham Broome, Norfolk

From 'The Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, & 1613 – p. 71

Arms: - Quarterly: 1. and 4. Or, fretty sable, on a chief of the second three bezants; 2. Or, three chevronels gules, each charged with five fleurs-de-lis argent; 3. Or, ten fleurs-de-lis, 4. 3. and 2. sable; Over all four quarterings a crescent for difference.

Crest: - A hind's head erased argent, ducally gorged or, a crescent for difference

Seat: - Gedding, Suffolkshire

The manor was held of Castle-Acre castle, and came to the Mortimers, and passed with their manor of Atleburgh, as you may see in vol. i. p. 506, till Sir Rob. Mortimer of Atleburgh gave it to his second son, Constantine. Mortimer, as you may see in vol. i. p. 509, and it came after to Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir Tho. Mortimer, eldest brother to Constantine, who carried it to Sir John Fitz-Ralf, her husband, after the death of Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Herling, who had her life in it, and her husbands were lords in her right, and so it parted from Atleburgh, and passed in the Fitz-Ralfs with Little-Elingham, as you may see at p. 288, till Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of that family, married to **Sir Rob. Chamberlain of Gedding in Suffolk**, and then it went in that family with **Elingham** aforesaid till that went to **Sir Edward-1 Chamberlain's** third son, **Leonard Chamberlain**, and this to his second son, **George Chamberlain** of Barnham-Broom, who was lord in 1560; **Edward-2 Chamberlain**, his son, in 1567, and **Edward-3 Chamberlain**, his grandson, in 1612, who married Anne, daughter of Henry Lamb of Tostock in Suffolk, who left it to his son **Edward-4 Chamberlain**, first married to Mary, daughter of Tho. Weld of Wimondham, and after to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Clifton of Toftres, who was succeeded by **Edward-5 Chamberlain**, his son, of Lincoln's-Inn, who married a Sidley, and was 22 years old in 1651. He left **Edward-6 Chamberlain** of Yarmouth, who had a place in the custom-house there, but was never lord here, the estate being sold by his father to Sir Tho. Woodhouse of Kimberley, and Sir John Woodhouse, Bart. is now lord and patron.

http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/History_of_Norfolk/Volume_2/Forehoe

WILLIAM MORTYMER, Lord of Beke cryspin in Normandy, father of,

SIR ROBERT MORTIMER, of Atleburgh, father of second son,

SIR CONSTANTYNE MORTIMER, father of,

SIR ROBERT MORTIMER, father of,

SIR THOMAS MORTIMER who married **MARGERY PEAKE**, widow of NICHOLAS BIRON. Their issue included,

SIR THOMAS MORTIMER who married **MARY SPARK** (who remarried 2nd. JOHN FASTOLPH & 3rd. JOHN FREVILLE). Their daughter and coheir,

MARGERY/MARGARET MORTIMER daughter & heiress of Sir Thomas married **SIR JOHN FITZ RAFF (RALFE/RALPH)**, who was married first to ANNE daughter and heiress of SIR ROBERT HERLING. Son of Sir John FITZ RAFF & Margery MORTIMER is,

JOHN FITZ RAFF, who married 1st **ALICE**, daughter of **SIR JOHN WHALESBOROUGH** and his wife, **JANE**, daughter of **JOHN RALEGH**.

Children: of JOHN FITZ RAFF & ALICE WHALESBURGH included two sons:

- i. **SIR JOHN FITZ RAFF** married **MAUD BAYNARD** (below) &,
- ii. **ROBERT FITZ RAFF** who married **ELENOR WALGRAVE**, and had issue including,
ROBERT FITZ RAFF who married **MARGARET NAWNTON** daughter and co-heiress of **BARTHOLOMEW NAWNTON**.

SIR JOHN FITZ RAFF (above)

Married: **MAUD BAYNARD**

Children: of JOHN FITZ RAFF & MAUD BAYNARD were, two daughters and coheirs:

- i. **ELIZABETH FITZ RAFF** married to **SIR ROBERT CHAMBERLAYN** (see below)
- ii. **(DAUGHTER) ????** who married **SIR WILLIAM POMERY**

HENRY VII (r. 1485-1509) was the founder of the Tudor dynasty, unifying the warring factions in the 'War of the Roses'. Although supported by **Lancastrians** and **Yorkists** alienated by **Richard III's** usurpation, Henry VII's first task was to secure his position. In 1486 he married Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV, thus uniting the Houses of York and Lancaster. Henry's reign (1485-1509) was troubled by revolts, sometimes involving pretenders (such as Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel) who impersonated Edward V or his brother. With this in mind, in 1485, Henry formed a personal bodyguard from his followers known as the 'Yeomen of the Guard' and the oldest military corps in existence today.

SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE, of Gedding, co. Suffolk; b. aft. 1400, Possible younger brother or cousin of Sir Roger.

- a man of great renown, an able governor, and expert soldier. During his being Governor of Craill upon Oise, in France, which in 1436 was besieged by the French, immediately after they had taken Paris, he behaved so bravely, that with two hundred Englishmen only, he issued out of the town, discomfited his enemies, flew two hundred of them, and took a great many prisoners.—*Suckling's Suffolk*.
- Sir William married Anne, the daughter and heiress of Lord Sir Robert Herling Governor of Paris, by his wife Jane Gunville, daughter and heiress of Edmund Gunville, who was possessed and seized in fee of the manor and castle of East Harling in the County of **Norfolk**, and of many other considerable estates in that and other counties. Anne was reputed the greatest heiress in England, and refused many suitors of the highest nobility, and with leave of the King married this Sir William Chamberlayne who was fain to ask leave of Edward IV to be her suitor. Sir William then addressed her with one hundred men in white armour mounted on stately horses, accoutred in warlike manner, and summoned East Harling Castle, when she delivered up both herself and the castle to Sir William. Anne afterwards married Sir Robert Wingfield MP of Norfolk, Comptroller of the Household to K. Edw. IV., and had for her third husband John, Lord Scrope, 5th. Baron of Scrope of Bolton KG.; Anne chose to be buried near her husband Sir William, in the church of St Peter & St Paul, East Harling, Norfolk. He and his wife in 1457 settled 9 marks annual rent, issuing out of Falconars Manor, on the chantry priests who officiated in Sir Robert Harling's Chapel. According to his will, Sir William was buried in a fine arched monument with Anne, his wife, on the north side of the chancel of East Harling. All this is inscribed in the window of the Great Chamberlayne of East Harling Castle, co. Norfolk. Just to confuse the issue, this history has also been accredited to EC8m.—Sir John CHAMBERLAYNE, p.20.

EC150m.—SIR ROGER CHAMBERLAYN, MP of Gedding, Suffolk; b. aft. 1400. Survived being hanged & drawn, March, 1447

- Believed to be the son of one named Richard Chamberlayne
- Hanged & drawn for his fidelity to his patron, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Regent of England, during the minority of K. Henry VI. The arrest and suspicious death of Gloucester is believed by many, to have sparked England's civil "War of the Roses". Sir Roger survived this brutal assault, being rescued in the nick of time by a king's pardon while preparations for his, and four others, quartering were in progress.

Married: **MARGARET MARTIN**, daughter & heiress of **JOHN MARTIN** married to **ANN BOTELAR** daughter and heiress of

JOHN BOTELAR

Children: of ROGER CHAMBERLAYN & MARGARET MARTIN include:

EC151m.	i.	SIR ROBERT CHAMBERLAYN	Married: ELIZABETH FITZ RAFE
EC152f.	ii.	JOAN CHAMBERLAYN	Married: WILLIAM BURY
EC153f.	iii.	ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYN	Married: WILLIAM CANINGS

EC151m.—SIR ROBERT CHAMBERLAYN, b.abt. 1430. MP for Suffolk 1450; of Barking, Essex. (see above)

Notes: for SIR ROBERT CHAMBERLAYNE

- Sir Robert Chamberlayne, of Gedding; was beheaded 1491; Listed as the son of Sir Robert MP—an error for Sir Roger MP!
- It is believed that Sir Robert was beheaded for complicity in the "Perkin Warbeck Rebellion", one of many conspiracies of the time. He was attainted by statute in the 7th year of Henry VII, when he would have been aged about 60 years. The Tower of London records his execution on the 12 March 1491 for plotting against Henry VII.
- Sir Ralph Shelton as a commissioner of the peace in Norfolk, together with others were directed to assay the lordships, lands and manors of Sir Robert Chamberlain, rebel and traitor. 14 May 1496, 12 Nov 1496, 12 Feb 1497 and 8 May 1497.

Married: **ELIZABETH FITZ-RAFE/RALFE** daughter and co-heiress of **SIR JOHN FITZ RAFE** (above)

Children: of ROBERT CHAMBERLAYN & ELIZABETH FITZ RALFE included:

EC154M	i.	SIR (FRANCIS) FITZ-RALFE CHAMBERLAYNE , knight died without issue at Cambridge.
EC155M	ii.	SIR EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE b.abt.1470 2 nd . son and heir, married JANE STARKEY
EC156m.	iii.	JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE

EC155m.—SIR EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE (1470-1541), of Gedding, Suffolk, 2nd. son.

Note: for SIR EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE

- In 1522 he succeeded his brother, Sir Francis, in the possessions of their mother, Elizabeth Fitz-Ralfe, which had escaped the confiscation consequent upon Sir Robert's attainder. He was then over fifty-two years of age (Inq. p. m. 14th year of Henry VIII's reign, No. 125).
- On the 11 March 1541 he obtained a reversal of his father's attainder, but without restitution of property. He died on the 15th July 1541 and was buried at Barnham Broome in Norfolk.

Married: **JANE STARKEY**

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE & JANE STARKEY include:

EC157m.	i.	SIR RALFE (RALPH) CHAMBERLAYNE , of Gedding, Suffolk; son & heir, <u>Married:</u> ELIZABETH FINES , daughter of SIR ROBERT FINES , knight of Cambridge <u>Notes:</u> for Sir RALPH CHAMBERLAYNE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An officer in the Navy, knighted 2 October 1553. ▪ He was Vice Admiral of the Narrow Seas (The 'Channel' or 'Sleeve'), 1556-58; (Desent, vi.; Shaw, ii, 76.)
EC158m.	ii.	GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE of Barnham Broome, Norfolk, <u>Married:</u> ELIZABETH EDEN , daughter of THOMAS EDEN of Sudburye
EC159m.	iii.	LEONARD CHAMBERLAYNE <u>Married:</u> MARGARET CALYBUTT , daughter of JOHN CALYBUTT of Castell Acre. (see below)
EC160m.	iv.	FRANCIS CHAMBERLAYNE
EC161f.	v.	MARY CHAMBERLAYNE Married: 1 st & 2 nd (Unknown); Married: 3 rd . DUNSTONE FELTON .

EC158m.—GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE of Lord of Barnham/Barnham Broome, Norfolk in 1560.

Married: **ELIZABETH EDEN**, daughter of **THOMAS EDEN** of Sudburye

Children: of GEORGE CHAMBERLAYN & ELIZABETH EDEN include:

EC162m.	i.	EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN of Barnham Broome married ISABEL LEVENS .
EC163m.	ii.	RICHARD CHAMBERLAYN
EC164m.	iii.	HENRY CHAMBERLAYN
EC165m.	iv.	THOMAS CHAMBERLAYN
EC166f.	v.	BRIDGET CHAMBERLAYN
EC167f.	vi.	FRANCES CHAMBERLAYN
EC168f.	vii.	ANNE CHAMBERLAYN
EC169f.	viii.	JANE CHAMBERLAYN
EC170f.	ix.	GRYSSELL CHAMBERLAYN
EC171f.	x.	ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYN
EC172f.	xi.	MARY CHAMBERLAYN

EC162m.—EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN, Lord of Barnham Broome 1567

Married: **ISABEL LEVENS** daughter of **THOMAS LEVENS** of Suffolk.

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN & ISABEL LEVENS include:

EC173m.	i.	EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN married ANN LAMB , daughter of HENRY LAMB of Trimley, Suffolk.
EC174m.	ii.	FITZ RAFE CHAMBERLAYN
EC175f.	iii.	MARY CHAMBERLAYN married HENRY WOODHOUSE of Kimberley, Doctor of Civil Law.

EC173m.—EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN Lord of Barnham Broome 1612;

Note: **Edward Chamberlain**, married Anne, daughter of Henry Lamb of Tostock in Suffolk, who left it to his son **Edward Chamberlain**, first married to Mary, daughter of Tho. Weld of Wymondham, and after to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Clifton of Toftres, who was succeeded by **Edward Chamberlain**, his son, of Lincoln's-Inn, who married a Sidley, and was 22 years old in 1651. He left **Edward Chamberlain** of Yarmouth, who had a place in the custom-house.

Married: **ANN LAMB**, daughter of **Henry Lamb** of Tostock/Trimley, Suffolk.

Children: of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN & ANN LAMB include:

EC176m.	i.	EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN m.1st Mary, dau. Thomas WELD, & 2nd Elizabeth, dau. Henry CLIFTON of Toftres
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EC177m. ii. **ROBERT CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC178f. iii. **ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC179f. iv. **ANNE CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC180f. v. **MARY CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC181f. vi. **DOROTHY CHAMBERLAYN**

EC159m.—LEONARD CHAMBERLAYN, 3rd son of Sir Edward & brother of George,

Died: 20th Aug. 1561, same year & month as Sir Leonard Chamberlayne of Shirburn, Governor of Guernsey, in 2nd. year of Charles II.

Married: **MARGARET CALYBUTT**, daughter of **JOHN CALYBUTT** of Castell Acre.

Children: LEONARD CHAMBERLAYN & MARGARET CALYBUTT include:

EC182m. i. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYN** married **KATHERINE DRURY**, daughter of **WILL DRURY** of Besthorpe.
 EC183m. ii. **THOMAS CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC184m. iii. **FRANCIS CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC185f. iv. **DOROTHY CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC186f. v. **MARY CHAMBERLAYN** married **GEORGE NOONE** of Pyknam
 EC187m. vi. **LEONARD CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC188m. vii. **ROBERT OR RAFF CHAMBERLAYN**

EC182m.—JOHN CHAMBERLAYN, first son of Leonard, married

Married: **KATHERINE DRURY**, daughter of **WILL DRURY** of Besthorpe.

Children: of JOHN CHAMBERLAYN & KATHERINE DRURY include:

EC189m. i. **RAFF CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC190m. ii. **FRANCIS CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC191m. iii. **JOHN CHAMBERLAYN**
 EC192f. iv. **ANNE CHAMBERLAYN**



A stained glass panel depicting Sir William Chamberlayne
 in the window of the Great Chamberlayne
 of the Church of St Peter & St Paul at East Harling, Norfolk

The Misadventure of Sir Roger Chamberlayne

How Sir Roger, being in the service of the Duke of Gloucester, Regent during the minority of Henry VI, in an incident that triggered the War of the Roses, was "executed in part" but escaped a terrible death. His patron, the Duke was not so fortunate, and nor later was Sir Roger's son Robert.

Sir Roger Chamberlayne [b.abt.1400-d.aft.1455 - see Early Chamberlain file, EC150m], came from Gedding, Suffolk, situated eight miles south-east of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, where today the quiet and peaceful surroundings give no indication of its turbulent past. The records of the Gloucestershire family indicate a connection with Sir Roger whose family had an estate at Barnham Broome near Norwich, and he was in all likelihood, related to Sir John or Sir William Chamberlayne, who married Lady Ann Herling. As a contemporary from the same village he must have been a younger brother or at least a cousin. In 1196 Adam De Geddyng was Lord of the Manor of Geddyng and Thurmstone and the family hall was built in 1273. In 1440 the Hall was residence to politician Sir Robert (Roger) Chamberlayne who became one of two Members of Parliament for Suffolk in 1450 (1455). Both Sir Roger and his son Sir Robert became embroiled on the Yorkist side in the political upheaval that history has labelled the civil "War of the Roses" i [1455-1487].

According to historian Thomas Wotten, Sir Roger, was, "*by the intrigues of the treacherous William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, condemned, and in part executed as a traitor, for his fidelity to his patron, Humphrey [1391-1422], Duke of Gloucester, Regent of England, during the minority of K. Henry VI. commonly called the Good Duke Humphrey; but by great providence was preserved.*"

By his brother Henry V of England [r.1387-1422], Humphrey was appointed Lord Great Chamberlain of England 7 May 1413. He was also created Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke 16 May 1414. They fought together at the now "Shakespearean" famous battle of Agincourt [25 Oct 1415], where he was wounded and rescued by his brother Henry V. Five years later he was appointed Keeper of the Realm and Deputy of the King, during the latter's absence [30 Dec 1419], and then appointed Regent of England [May 1422]. Upon the death of Henry V in August 1422, Humphrey became Lord Protector to his young nephew, and heir to the throne, King Henry VI [r.1422-61&1470-71]. Born on the sixth of December 1421 Henry was less than a year old when he became King of England on the 1 September 1422. His Uncle Humphrey also claimed the right to the regency of England, following the death of his elder brother, John, Duke of Bedford. Humphrey's claims were strongly contested by the lords of the king's council, and in particular his half-uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort. The discovery of Henry V's will, at Eton College in 1978, actually supported Humphrey's claims.

On the 10 February 1447 the first of two parliaments held at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk began. Historian A. R. Myers i records that this parliament was made only to slay the noble Duke of Gloucester whose death the false Duke of Suffolk, William de la Pole, and Sir James Fiennes, Lord Say, and others of their assent, had for a long time conspired and devised because of his popularity among the people. They saw that they could not slay him by any true means of justice or law, and so informed the king falsely that he would raise the Welshmen to distress and destroy him, and ordained that every lord should come to the said parliament in their best array and with strength. And all the roads about the said town of Bury by commandment of the Duke of Suffolk, were kept with a great multitude of the local people, watching day and night, though they did not know why they had to do so. And the weather was so cold that some of the poor people who watched there died with cold.

Towards the end of this parliament the Duke of Gloucester was sent for, to come and answer to such points of treason as should be laid against him; and before he came fully into the town of Bury, messengers were sent commanding him on the king's behalf that he should go straight to his inn, and not come nigh the king until he had been otherwise commanded. And the second day afterwards, while he sat at meat in his inn, there came a sergeant of arms and arrested certain knights and squires and other special servants of his and led them to various prisons. And the third day afterwards, on the 20 February, 1447, the Lord viscount Beaumont with some soldiers, that is, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Somerset, and others, by the king's unwisely advised command, came to the said Duke of Gloucester and arrested him; and then were certain of the king's house commanded to wait on him. If there were any parliamentary proceedings on the subject, no part of them is to be found in the printed rolls of parliament. And the third day afterwards in the hospital of St Saviour attached to the abbey of St Edmundsbury. he died for sorrow, as some men said, because he might not come to his answer and excuse himself from such things as were falsely charged against him; for the said Duke of Suffolk and Lord Say and others of their group so stirred and excited the king against the said Duke of Gloucester that he might never come to his excuse; for they had decided amongst themselves a secret agreement which was not yet come to the knowledge of the common people, and they well knew that they would never bring it about until he was dead. His body, which was exposed to public view, had no outward marks of violence and was buried at St Albans Abbey, adjacent to St Alban's shrine. Some suspected that he had been assassinated, though it is also supposed, and probable, that aged 56 he died of a stroke from the shock of his arrest. It is also believed by many that this arrest and its outcome, although happening eight years before the physical hostilities began, actually heralded the start of the War of the Roses.

No legal inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Humphrey, the presumptive heir to the throne seems to have been demanded. Some of the most remarkable circumstances of the case are a grant of the county of Pembroke, a part of his vast possessions (if he should die without issue) to William de la Pole iii, the Duke of Suffolk, his accuser and destroyer, executed some time before; there was the mockery of suing out administration for the king as next of kin to his uncle, who died

intestate; and the seizure of the dower of Humphrey's wife, the unhappy Elinor^{iv}, which they alleged to be forfeited by her pretended crimes. Many were thrown into prison as Gloucester's accomplices. Of these, five gentlemen of the duke's household, Sir Roger Chamberlayne, Middleton, Herbert, Arthur (Humphrey's illegitimate son), and Needham, were charged with high treason and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; on what proof and by what mode of trial, we know not. Suffolk the prime minister was, it seems, present at their trial, and more certainly on the day of execution. When the victims were cut down, and after their bodies were marked for quartering^v, the duke of Suffolk took a paper out of his pocket containing the king's pardon, which he read aloud to the multitude, assigning the reasons of the royal mercy, one of which was the indecency of a public execution on Friday. The duke of Gloucester had endeared himself to the people in some measure, perhaps, by his zeal against the French party, but more justly by his generosity, valour, and encouragement of letters, with which he was himself not untinctured. He was long remembered as the 'good duke of Gloucester'.

Humphrey was followed to the grave within two months by his old rival and detractor cardinal Beaufort, who did not leave behind him so good a name. Publically hated, William de la Pole Duke of Suffolk was captured and beheaded while attempting to leave England for the continent just three years later in May, 1450. The Lancastrian party was thus stripped of its chiefs. No male Plantagenet of that lineage remained but the pageant king; and the execution of Edmund Beaufort, 2nd Duke of Somerset in May 1455 completed that naked and defenceless position of the crown which had been caused by the murder of Gloucester.^{vi}

A Manuscript Roll in the Cottonian Collection^{vii}, gives the names of those of Humphrey's retinue who were seized and imprisoned. There were many Welshmen amongst them, for, by the Inquisition taken after his death it appears that the Duke died seised (possessed) of the castle and lordship of Pembroke, of the castles and lordships of Tenby and Kilgarran, of the commots (communities) of Estrelawe, Treyne, and Seynclere, and of the castle and lordship of Llanstephan, all in the marches (border country) of Wales^{viii}.

"These ben the Names of the Duke of Glowcett's maynye^{ix} that wer taken at Bery and sent into dyverse (diverse) places to preson (prison):

Sir Henr. Owgan,
*Thomas Herbarte (Herbert) Esq. *,
Thomas Wryot,
Griffith ap David ap Thomas,
Yevan ap Jankyn, LL. to London (prison).

Jankyn Thawe,
Jankyn Loyde Wogan,
John Wogan, to Barkamstede (prison).

William Wogan,
Evan ap Jankyn ap Rise,
Will ap John ap David ap Th. Lloyd, to Redyng (prison).

Will. Wogan,
Will ap Thomas son of Robert ap Ryse,
Henry Wogan, to Ledys (prison)

Alon appe Meredith ap Philip Madock,
Ries app DD. app Thomas,
Thomas Jankyne appe Ries, to Northwich (prison).

Oven Don,
Hugo Gunere,
Hugo Bennooth, to Wallyngford (prison).

John Eyvon,
Walter Burthull,
Hugo ap Thomas, to Gilford (prison).

John app Ries,
Ric. ap Robert,
Will ap John, to Southehampton (prison).

David ap Thomas,
Hug ap Thomas,
Griffith ap Nicollason, in the Kings Benche prison.

Sir Robert Wer,
Sir Roger Chamberlayne,
Sir John Cheyne, to Brystowe (prison).

*Richard Myddelton (Middleton) Esq. *,
Henr. Chechilley,
*Arteys (Arthur) Esq. *,
Richard Nedam (Needham) Yeoman Winchestr (prison).

Morgan,
Bokeland,
Melborn, to Notynggham (prison).

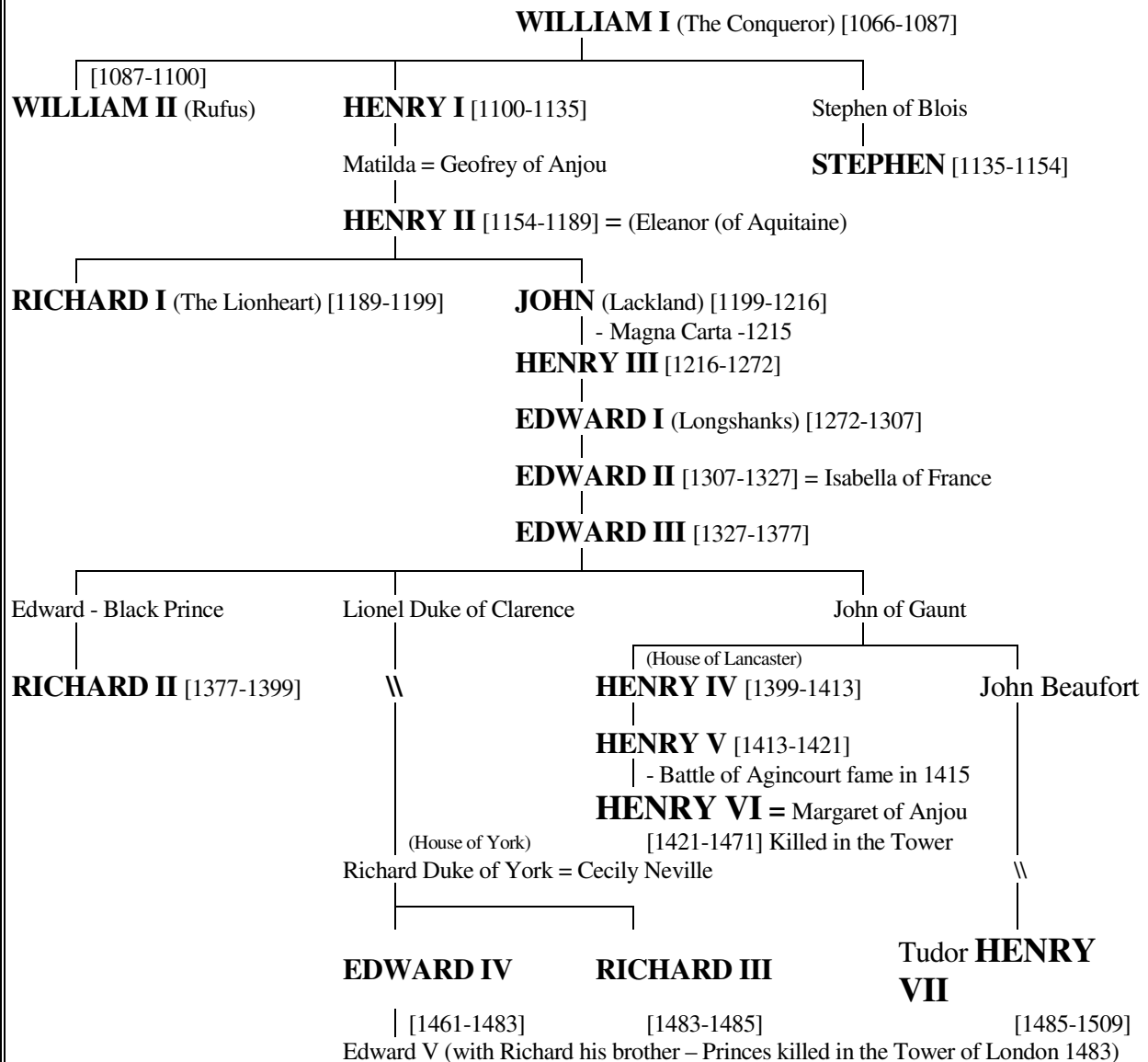
Bassynghorn,
Wyele,
Shaffeld, to Northampton (prison).

Fabyan, having mentioned the interment of the Duke of Gloucester at St. Albans, says,

"And when this noble Prince was thus interred, five persons of his housholde, that is to say, Sir Roger Chamberlayne knight, Myddelton, Herbarde, and Arthure^x, esquires, and one Richard Nedam yeoman, were sent unto London, and there arraigned and judged to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; of the which sentence, drawing and hanging were put in execution: but when they were cut down to be quartered, the marquis of Suffolk there being present, shewed the Kings charter for them, and so were delivered, to the great rejoicing of the multitude of the people there being present."^{xi}

Although it was a close call Sir Roger's life did not end here, for we find him eight years later still entwined in the political intrigue of the day, working with John de Mowbray (VI), third Duke of Norfolk, and by whom Sir Roger was nominated to parliament in July 1455.

KINGS OF ENGLAND from WILLIAM I to HENRY VII



Henry VI's reign [1421-1471] was a passive catastrophe, creating as it did a blood-bath of monumental proportions, and costing England ten's of thousands of her loyal subjects lives. It also brought about the loss of almost all the English territory retained in France after the 'hundred year war' so that by 1453 only Calais remained. Henry was not physically absent, nor was he a tyrant. He never overstepped his powers, he just never exercised them. His mother, Catherine of Valois, took no part in governing during the years of his childhood. And as he became older the king's mental weakness turned him from king to pawn to the extent that England's welfare was in the hands of any and every nobleman able to gain his attention. Those ignoble enough to play the game thought little of England and less of the king in their arrogant greed to grow their own personal wealth and power base. The suspicious death of Henry's popular 'Protector' and uncle, Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester in 1447, opened the door to ill feeling and confusion. This soon descended into anarchy and finally, eight years later, a stop-start civil war between the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York with factions raging back and forth across the countryside for the next thirty years. After the birth of their only child in 1453, Henry's wife, Margaret of Anjou, although not by nature an over-assertive woman, sought for the sake of her son, to take over the reins of government. By installing herself as regent, in the place of Humphrey, she would safeguard her husband's kingdom and stabilise the indiscriminate lurching of the ship-of-state. However in a proudly male and misogynist, conservatively driven and conspiracy ridden society, both the Queen's gender and her "foreign" French heritage disqualified her cause forcing her to remain, for the most part, a spectator on the sidelines. Instead, the position of regent was procured by the Duke of York. In the winter of 1460-61 with enough loyal lords and an army that vastly outnumbered and decimated the Duke of York's troops, killing the duke himself, Margaret arrived victorious at the gates of London only to find the city secularly closed against her. Her retreat was the beginning of the end for both her cause and her husband's reign. In 1471 the "War of the Roses" [1455-1485] brought death to Henry VI, incarcerated and murdered in the Tower of London, and also Prince Edward his 17 year old son fighting in his first battle to retain his father's crown against the Yorkist contender, Edward IV. It also brought the eventual turning of the

ship-of-state onto a completely new course, setting the stage for a new dynasty in the person of the Tudor King, Henry VII when he defeated Edward IV's youngest brother, Richard III at Bosworth Field in 1485.

By the autumn of 1453, the year of his son's birth, Henry VI at the age of thirty-two had regressed into insanity (but did regain his sanity again in 1455), and the Duke of Norfolk demanded an inquiry into Edmund Beaufort, second Duke of Somerset's administration. However, by January 1454, if not earlier, his influence with Richard Plantagenet, 3rd Duke of York had been overshadowed by that of the Nevilles; he did not obtain any office when York became protector, and was not called to the council until the sixteenth of April. He was not present at the first battle of what became known as the War of the Roses at St. Albans (22 May 1455), when Somerset was slain. York having summoned a parliament for the ninth of July, Norfolk nominated his cousin, John Howard (who afterwards took Mowbray's place as Duke of Norfolk), and Sir Roger Chamberlayne to be knights of the shire for Norfolk, and the duchess wrote in their favour to letter-writer, John Paston, who had himself aspired to the position, urging that her lord needed in parliament 'such persons as belonged to him and be of his menial servants'.^{xii}

Sir Roger Chamberlayne married Margaret Martin, daughter of John Martin and Ann Botelar. Their home was Gedding (Geddyng) Hall in the county of Suffolk, where the first manor house on the site is believed to have been built in 1273 and rebuilt again in the 15th century^{xiii}. Today it contains an early 16th century brick gatehouse, with small circular gunports, formerly part of a moated manor house, that has been restored and incorporated into a house of 1897. The gatehouse is reached by a 19th century wooden bridge over the moat. The moat is large and square, approximately 75m x 80m, with arms about 10m wide. The east and south arms are wet, and the remainder dry and 2.5m deep. The westerly portion of south arm, in which there is a drawbridge, has been re-cut in recent times. To the east there are a series of four connected fish ponds fed by a stream to the South, where a sluice ditch connects the moat to the ponds. The moat is said to have been built first in 1273 for Sir John de Geddyng and was rebuilt again in the 15th century by the Chamberlayne family^{xiv}. There are possible traces of earlier enclosure in front of the hall that is situated some 130 metres from the parish boundary, and 450 metres from the parish church. Gedding belonged to the Chamberlayne family by the early 15th century, if not before. The family's period of greatest power and wealth appears to have been under a combination of father, Sir Roger and son, Sir Robert Chamberlayne (c.1435-1491), leading Yorkists working under the banners of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. Sir William Chamberlayne of Gedding, famous during the French wars of the 15th century, and a supposed brother of Sir Roger may also be included in the reason behind the family's rising fortunes. Sir Robert is considered a strong contender as builder of the gatehouse and perhaps of the whole moated complex. If so the building must be placed sometime between 1460 and 1490, and roughly contemporary with Oxburgh and Shelton Halls in Norfolk, and like them it is likely to have had a courtyard plan^{xv}.



Gedding (Geddyng) Hall, Drinkstone Road, Suffolk – A residence of the Chamberlayne Family during the 15th century

Sir Robert Chamberlayne went on to fight on the Yorkist side in at least two of the sixteen principle battles spanning thirty-two years of hostility between the Lancastrian and Yorkist factions. His first listed engagement was the seventh battle that took place on the 29 March, 1461 at Towton in Yorkshire^{xvi}. After the second battle of St. Albans, Henry was reunited with his queen, but he refused to let his army advance on London and instead the Lancastrians headed north again, plundering as they went. Meanwhile, Warwick acted swiftly and had Edward proclaimed king in London. Edward fully realized that there could not be two kings in England, and on about 12 March he set out for the north. Lord Fauconberg had marched in advance and Warwick had been dispatched to raise troops in the Midlands. Somewhere north of the Trent Edward assembled his large army of about 40,000 soldiers. A slight Yorkist reverse was suffered at Ferrybridge, where Lord Fitzwalter's troops were surprised and their commander killed in an attack led by Lord Clifford; but Clifford's forces was soon caught and Clifford himself killed. The Yorkists then proceeded to the higher ground, where the Lancastrians were drawn up between the villages of Towton and Saxton.

The battle that was fought on this windswept Yorkshire plateau lasted for nearly the whole day. Rather more than 80,000 men took part and this time the snowstorm that set in favoured the Yorkists. The advantage seemed to go first to one side then to the other in this fiercely contested battle. About midday the Duke of Norfolk's troops arrived on the field and took position on the Yorkist right flank. With his numbers thus increased, Edward was at last able to turn the Lancastrian left and gradually, they began to fall back, closely pressed by the Yorkists. Eventually discipline snapped and in the mad rush to cross the Cock

Beck and gain the London road thousands of Lancastrians perished. The exact numbers of those who died on the field of battle, or in the marshy fields of the beck, are not known; but there has been no greater slaughter in any battle fought on British soil.

Sir Robert Chamberlain fought on the Yorkist side almost certainly aligned with his patron Sir John Mowbray, 3rd duke of Norfolk who officiated as Earl Marshal at Edward IV's coronation. We also know that Sir Robert Chamberlain participated on the Yorkist side in a second engagement known as the Battle of Barnet^{xvii} that took place on the 14 April, 1471. Although Sir John Mowbray's name does not appear in the battle list one can only assume that Sir Robert continued to operate under the Duke's direction.

After a brief spell in exile Edward IV, the Duke of Gloucester and about 500 other exiles set sail from Holland with an army of some 1,500 mercenaries landing at Ravenspur on the Humber estuary. From here they marched to York. Edward then quickly headed south avoiding elements of Warwick's army whilst being reinforced on the way by a large numbers of his retainers at both Doncaster and Nottingham. At Banbury, Edward met up with his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who was at the head of a considerable force and they then marched on London. There they freed a number of prominent Yorkist prisoners and captured Henry VI.

In the meantime the Earl of Warwick, his brother the Marquis of Montague, the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Oxford had gathered their forces together at Coventry and were marching on London. Edward having received news of Warwick's approach marched out of London on April 13, 1471 with some 12,000 men. They camped on Hadley Green just north of Barnet and awaited Warwick's army, which numbered about 15,000 men.

The following morning both sides deployed for battle somewhere between Kitts End and Old Fold Manor. Due to a thick mist both armies were not properly aligned and each of their right wings were slightly overlapping their opponent's left. When Edward's army advanced, his right wing outflanked Warwick's left under Exeter, but Edward's left was similarly outflanked and routed by Warwick's right wing under the Earl of Oxford. Somehow Edward managed to shore up his left with his reserve and weighed into Warwick in the centre. Oxford, who had pursued some of the routing Yorkist army towards Barnet, began to make his way back towards the raging battle and in the mist, came upon Warwick's right flank. In the confusion of battle Montague's men mistook Oxford for Yorkists and fired upon them. With shouts of treason, Oxford's men withdrew and Edward IV threw in the last of his reserve, which finally broke Warwick's army. In the subsequent rout Warwick and Montague were killed. Exeter was left for dead on the battlefield. In total about 3,000 men were killed on both sides.

Sir Robert's sympathy for the Yorkist cause, perhaps cobbled together with the brutal injustice inflicted on his father for his loyal service to Humphrey, the Duke of Gloucester, may have influenced him, just a few years later, to become caught up in the rebellion and the folly of Perkin Warbeck, a pretender to the throne who posed as Richard, Duke of York, youngest of the two sons of Edward IV, almost certainly murdered in the Tower by the order of their uncle, Richard III [r.1483-1485]. Sir Robert Chamberlayne was attainted—deprived of civil rights and powers to inherit and transmit property—by statute in the seventh year of Henry VII [r.1485-1509], the first Tudor king who had overthrown Richard III at Boswell field. The Tower of London records his execution as a rebel and traitor for plotting against the king. On the 12 March 1491, Robert Chamberlayne was beheaded for treason against Henry VII, on London's Tower Hill, forty-four years^{xviii} and sixteen battles after the savage assault against his father at Bury St. Edmunds. In these incidents the Chamberlayne family were pawns in both the opening and closing of the door on a bloody chapter in English history.

Sir Ralph Shelton^{xix} as a commissioner of the peace in Norfolk, together with others were directed to assay the lordships, lands and manors of Sir Robert Chamberlain, rebel and traitor. 14 May, 1496, 12 November, 1496, 12 February, 1497 and 8 May, 1497, resulting in the forfeiture of Sir Robert Chamberlayne's estates. The family moved to Barnham Broom, Norfolk where Sir Robert Chamberlayne's wife, Elizabeth Fitz-Ralfe, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fitz Rafe (Ralfe/Ralph), held inherited possessions that had escaped the confiscation. Fifty years later, on the 11 March, 1541, during the reign of Henry VIII [r.1509-1547], Sir Robert's son, Sir Edward Chamberlayne^{xx} obtained a reversal of his father's attainder, but without the restitution of any property.

Shirburn or Sherborne

From 'A History of Oxfordshire'

The following history is based largely on copies of charters and other documents and maps at Shirburn castle made by H. E. Salter, and now in the Bodleian Library.

Shirburn, or Sherborne like other Chiltern parishes, is narrow, being only $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile across, and long, though its 3 miles is nothing compared to the length of some others. We are informed in the 1951 census that its area covers 2,421 acres and its boundaries. are probably much the same as they were in Saxon times. Though adjustments may have been made over the centuries knowledge of the ancient boundary was preserved by constant 'processioning'.

processioning was a proceeding prescribed by statute for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of land.

The custom is referred to in a dispute which occurred in 1636 between Edmund Symeon of Pyrton and John Chamberlain of Shirburn, apparently over the customary right of parishioners of Shirburn to use a stile which was actually in Pyrton.

A small stream, flowing westwards to the Thame, forms the short north-western boundary and divides the parish from Stoke Talmage; the county boundary between Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire bounds the parish at the southern end. The northern end of Shirburn lies mainly at about 300 feet; it rises gently to 375 feet in the centre and then steeply to 800 feet on Shirburn Hill, an outlying ridge of the Chilterns. From here the land drops away again to 500 feet on the south-eastern boundary. This hill character of the southern part of the parish is reflected in the names of medieval fields, such *Wethull*, *le Knappe*, *Wouslade* (crooked valley), and *Bradeborweslade* (broadbill valley).

The parish is notable for its fine beech woods. In the Middle Ages it was more thickly wooded than now, but the woods were used for pasturing animals and little care seems to have been taken to preserve the timber until the 17th century. Shirburn Park, surrounding the castle, is another outstanding feature of the landscape and is largely the creation of the 18th century. A park at Shirburn is first mentioned in 1336, when Alice de Lisle received permission to enclose 100 acres of wood and 40 acres of waste to make a park. Medieval parks, however, were not grassland like modern ones, and the land enclosed is more likely to have been at the south-eastern end of the parish than round the castle where the open fields lay.



Shirburn Castle, Watlington, Oxford

The castle, as built in 1377, seems to belong to a recognizable type of quadrangular castle, with four corner towers, that appears in the last quarter of the 14th century. Shirburn castle probably consisted of a quadrangle, enclosed by four ranges of buildings. With a round tower at each corner, and a gate tower in the middle of the west side. The living quarters would have been contained in the four ranges round the quadrangle; one might expect the hall to have been on the east side, opposite the gate tower (as at Bodiam and Lumley). Of the original building there survives the gate tower, the west outer wall, the south outer wall (now englobed (*contained*) in later buildings), and probably the south-west and south-east towers; the other two towers may have been rebuilt at the time of the extensive alterations in the 18th century. Originally there were three drawbridges with a portcullis at the main entrance. The wide moat, doubly wide on one side, is of running water supplied from springs on the east side of the castle and also in the moat itself. In the 16th century Leland described the building as a 'strong pile or castlelet'. Sir Adrian Fortescue was often there after he left Stonor, and an inventory of his goods at the castle made in February 1539, a few months before his execution, throws some light on the internal arrangement of the rooms at this period. It mentions the wardrobe, the entry, the great chamber at the lower end of the hall, the inner chamber, 'the brusshynge howse', the hall and the chamber over the parlour, and an inner chamber there; there was also a cellar, buttery, chambers each for the butler, priest, horse-keeper, cook, and chamberlains, an additional chamber, a low parlour, a kitchen larder, boulting house, fish-house, garner, brew-house, and other outhouses.

From the end of the 15th century, when Richard Chamberlain, his wife, and chaplain died there, to the middle of the 17th century the castle was lived in, at least for a part of the year by the Chamberlains, who also had a London house, and they held it for the king during the Civil War. The importance and size of the building may be judged from the fact that in the 1660's it was among the eleven houses in the county for which 30 hearths or more were returned for the hearth tax of 1665. Only the Earl of Lindsey at Rycote, the Earl of Downe at Wroxton, the Earl of Clarendon at Cornbury, Sir Francis Lee at

Ditchley, Sir John Lenthall at Burford Priory, and William Knollys of Rotherfield Greys returned more than Shirburn's 32 hearths. Michael Burghers depicts the castle on his map of the county and the coat of arms of Lord Abergavenny, then lord of the manor, heads the 143 shields drawn in the border.

When Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, and soon to become Lord Chancellor, bought the castle in 1716 he made considerable alterations both to the buildings and the park. A manuscript note made by him says that he spent £7,000 on the house. As he bought a large library of books it is likely that he was responsible for the two famous library-rooms and the main 18th-century alterations. These included the rebuilding of the south and east ranges, the construction of the fine staircase in the north-east corner, and the remodelling of the north and west ranges. The present south range may represent the medieval south range, with new windows inserted and with another range of rooms added to the south, outside the original outer wall. The west range, containing the gate tower and the old kitchen, was left comparatively unaltered, except for new windows and the addition of a third story, thus raising this range to the height of the others and dwarfing the gate tower. The north range, when Brewer described it in 1819, contained the 'capacious' north library over the armoury and also on the ground floor were marble baths, both warm and cold, and adds it is, 'a luxury that too tardily creeps on the notice of this country'. The armoury was the present entrance hall which had probably been comparatively recently remodelled in the 'Gothic' taste and was shortly to be illustrated in Skelton's *'Antiquities of Oxfordshire'*.

In 1830 a fairly extensive modernization was undertaken—a drawing-room and library over it were added on the north side; the old north library over the hall was converted into a billiard room; the former drawing-room which had been over the dining-room on the east side was converted into a larger bedroom and a dressing-room; and the baths on the ground floor on the north side were removed. In 1870 the red-brick water tower adjoining the laundry was built and in 1873 the warder's room in the north-west tower and the low entresol above it were thrown into one to make a smoking-room.

The changes made during the 18th and 19th centuries in the surrounding grounds were equally spectacular. A map of about 1718 shows the castle and moat with a bowling-green and garden on the south-west side covering 5 acres. The church and home farm also lay to the south-west, and to the north was the kitchen garden. The Great and Little Closes, Forty Acres, and Mill Furlong, lying north and south of the castle were at this date arable closes. William Burgess's map of 1736 presents quite a different picture. The first earl made many exchanges of land, mainly with the Tooveys, so as to be able to enlarge his pleasure grounds and divert the old public road. In 1720 he made the large ornamental water, called Upper Duckery, and by 1722 Homefield (30 a.) and Mill Furlong (50 a.) had been laid down to grass and avenues of Dutch elms planted in Mill Furlong. The nursery was planted a few years later. The Long Pond was made out of the one-time millpond: this marshy ground was purchased from Mr. Samuel Toovey on condition that the new 'pond' should not injure in any way Toovey's property. The map of 1736 shows a formal garden to the north of the castle, and on the east a path running from the castle to a circular lake and temple. Two designs for a garden temple bearing the Macclesfield arms are in the Avery Library of Columbia University, U.S.A. They are attributed to the architect, John Sanderson (d. 1783 ?). The existing circular temple appears, however, to have been designed by Westby Gill of the Office of Work, for 'Mr Gill' is referred to as the architect in letters from the London mason, Andrew Jelfe, relating to the supply of Portland stone for its construction in 1741.

In 1739 the astronomer with the help of James Bradley built the observatory; twenty years later the first part of the walled garden was made, the home farm was moved and in 1770 the churchyard was transferred from the north side of the church to the south side.

Between 1780 and 1807 further improvements were made. Davis's map of 1790 shows the Dutch Elm Walk, the Terrace Walk, and the Clare Walk to the north and north-west of the castle; there was a new flower garden and Lower Duckery had been made. From a map of 1807 a new orchard laid out to the north of the castle can be seen; the gardens to the south-west have been enlarged and now include a melon ground, and the ponds to the west of the castle have also been enlarged. In these improvements a Mr. Ryston was the earl's adviser. By 1819 the park was said to cover roughly 60 acres, but was not admired by Brewer in his guide who considered it 'too flat to afford much interest'. Lord Torrington, writing earlier, in 1785, was even more critical of the park and also of the house. He found the castle 'melancholy and tasteless' in appearance and the place 'very ugly' and 'in very ugly country'. But he was not in a position to give an unprejudiced view, for he had twice been refused admission, the second time after a 'tedious sultry ride of 16 miles'. Another contemporary view was that it was 'sublime' and left an 'irresistible impression on the soul of taste and sentiment'. A conservatory of freestone and cast iron, and a pavilion for flowers were constructed early in the 19th century, perhaps in anticipation of the royal visit in 1808 of queen Charlotte and her daughter princesses. The fine wall separating the park from the Lewknor road is mainly built of chalk and brick and is largely late-18th-century or early-19th-century work.

In British history **inclosure** or **enclosure**, was the process of inclosing (with fences, ditches, hedges, or other barriers) land formerly subject to common rights (commons). Such land included fields cultivated by the open-field or strip system, wasteland, and the common pasture land. Inclosure accompanied and accelerated the breakdown of the manorial system.

The enlargement of the park and the enclosure of the open fields in 1806 led to great changes in the village. All the farmhouses below the hill once lay in the village and were mostly west of the Lewknor road and to the east of the castle. In the mid-17th century there had been eleven farmhouses rated for the hearth tax, of which four had three or four hearths. How many cottages there were is uncertain, but rentals show that there must have been many families which escaped taxation. Village society had its clear distinctions of rank: in 1622, for example, Elizabeth Adeane left 12d. to every cottager of the town and in 1642 Richard Adeane left 12d. each to the four poor of Shirburn. The estate maps of 1736 and 1780 show the farms and cottages mainly round the church and castle to the west of the Lewknor road. The pound was opposite Scoles's farm, which lay on the corner of the lane leading to the church; the village cross was where the lane joined the Lewknor road. Several of the large farmhouses like Scoles's, Butt's, and Reading's had large orchards. After enclosure the roads were fenced in and the cross was removed. New farmhouses were built: the map of 1807 shows Stone Hill Farm (later Model

Farm) and Shirburn Farm to the north-west and north-east of the village, and Knightsbridge Farm In the open fields to the south-west.

Judging from Brewer's strictures the cottagers were neglected. He noted that there were 'many huts of the most wretched description which act as offensive foils to the massive splendour of the neighbouring castle'. The six derelict cottages now standing empty on the Lewknor road are probably characteristic of the 18th-century village: they are timber-framed and have partly brick and partly lath-and-plaster filling. The roofs are thatched. Cottages and houses were restored or newly built in the course of the late 18th and 19th centuries. There is a row of fourteen pleasing cottages in Blenheim Road, a lane branching off the Lewknor road. They were designed as a row and are mostly of two stories, but four have dormer windows; the material used is chalk with brick for decoration and for the chimney-stacks. Two of the present-day cottages were once a bakery, but one is now used as a village shop. A group of houses facing towards the Lewknor road and inside the entrance to the castle stables are also built of chalk and brick and appear to date from the late 18th or early 19th century. In the mid-19th century a school was built. There has been no expansion in the 20th century: in 1960 there were reckoned to be 56 houses in the whole parish compared with 62 in 1811.

Although the position of the village at the junction of the route along the foot of the Chilterns with the route which went at right angles through the centre of Pyrton was strategically important, Shirburn seems to have played no important part in the conflicts of the Middle Ages. The value of its position was no doubt recognized by the Conqueror when he gave the village to two of his most trusted followers, Robert d'Oilly and Roger d'Ivry, but there is no evidence that any Norman castle was built there.

In the 16th and 17th centuries the Chamberlain ownership of the castle and manor made Shirburn a stronghold first of Puritanism, for Sir Leonard was at one time an ardent Puritan and an active despoiler of churches, and then from the time of Tudor Mary I, of Roman Catholicism. Sir Leonard's second son George rebelled against Queen Elizabeth I, fled abroad, and married a Dutch lady. Thus It happened that Shirburn was visited on the occasion of the funeral of Sir John Chamberlain in 1651 by their descendant, Dr. George Chamberlain, Bishop of Ypres.

During the Civil War Shirburn was garrisoned for the king and some of Sir John Chamberlain's farm leases contain the provision that the tenant must fight for the king if called on. In December 1644 Sir Francis Harrington wrote that the enemy intended fortifying 'a strong moated house belonging to Mr. Chamberlain'; and that he intended surprising it as it was then only held by eight men and two pieces of ordnance: 'it was 5 miles from Thame and the like from Wallingford, and could', he wrote, 'much straighten the town, cut off all provision from Thame ...and shut up the passage to Abingdon'. Parliamentary forces were in all the surrounding villages that year and 120 of their men taken by the royalists were imprisoned in Shirburn castle. In August Sir Thomas Fairfax arranged an exchange and Major Massie, who was with him at Shirburn, planted five pieces of battery on the bowling-green, within a musket shot of the castle, and opened fire. He was said also to be making preparations to undermine it. In 1646 parliamentary troops besieging Oxford again threatened Shirburn, and Mrs. Chamberlain petitioned Parliament for terms for the surrender of the castle. She claimed that the garrison had never annoyed the parliamentary forces in the past twelve months, but on the contrary had contributed provisions to the troops about Wallingford; that Mr. Chamberlain's men-at-arms in the house had prevented it from being an active garrison which would have much 'annoyed' Henley; that they only stood upon their guard to defend themselves from plunder and never took any prisoners or raised contributions from the country. The parliamentary comment on this was that 'if true Shirburn had been different to any other part of the country'. In June the 'House' was surrendered.

From 1716 until the present day the Parker family has been resident At the castle and by 1900 the parish was entirely owned by it. Under the first two earls of Macclesfield Shirburn became a centre of scientific and literary renown. The Lord Chancellor, 'silver tongued' Parker, was described by Bishop Warburton as a 'real Mæcænas'. He was the patron of authors and founded the fine library at the castle. Both he and his son were pupils and friends of William Jones, the mathematician, who lived at the castle as one of the family. The 2nd earl, member for Wallingford 1722-7 and President of the Royal Society in 1752, took a keen interest in astronomy and spent much time at Shirburn studying under Jones. With the aid of James Bradley he built in 1739 an astronomical observatory, where he trained two assistants, Thomas Phelps, the real discoverer of the Great Comet of 1743, and John Bartlett. One was originally a stable boy at Shirburn, the other a shepherd of Stoke Talmage. Together with the earl they made many observations. The earl, besides being responsible for introducing the new style calendar, built a large chemical laboratory, added greatly to the library and patronized the arts. His eldest son, Lord Parker, contested Oxfordshire in the New Interest in the great election of 1754, an election which was notorious for the vast sums spent by both sides. Lord Macclesfield gave a feast to 300 freeholders of Watlington in 1752; establishing himself as the 'darling of all this part of Oxfordshire', and another in 1753. Oxford dons dubbed Lord Parker 'goody Bribery of Shirburn', and another of the cries of the opposition's supporters was 'give us back our eleven days'. Four out of Shirburn's six freeholders voted for Parker and Turner: these included two Tooveys-Richard of Watlington and Samuel of Shirburn.

As 3rd Earl of Macclesfield Parker made further additions to the library and by the time of his death in 1795 the six collections for which the library is famous had been brought together, and 12,700 or so printed books and 260 manuscripts had been assembled. The additions since his time have been negligible. It consisted of (1.) the valuable collections of scientific works and letters collected by William Jones and bequeathed to the 2nd earl; (2.) about 450 Bibles; (3.) the Welsh collection of the Welsh antiquary, the Revd. Moses Williams, which was left to William Jones; (4.) a large collection of books on linguistics; and (5.) two important collections bequeathed to the 3rd earl. The first of the last two collections came from the Master of the Rolls in 1754, the second consisting of military works came from the Hon. George Lane Parker, the earl's brother. The library contains many first editions of early English books, including two Caxtons, and among its most valuable manuscript possessions is the unique *Liber de Hida* and many letters of Sir Isaac Newton.

Amongst the portraits at Shirburn commissioned by the first three earls are one of Thomas, the 1st earl by Kneller; George, the 2nd earl by Hogarth and of his first wife by Kneller; of William Jones by Hogarth; and of Thomas the 3rd earl and

his wife by Ramsay. This tradition of patronage of leading artists was followed by George, the 4th earl, who commissioned Ramsay to paint his wife Mary Frances.

MANORS. In 1086 Shirburn was divided between two lords, two of the greatest tenants in Oxfordshire, Robert d'Oilly and Roger d'Ivry, who were sworn companions in arms and had arranged to divide their spoils. The latter held in chief a manor assessed at 10 hides and later sometimes called '*East Shirburn*'. From the D'Ivry barony the overlordship passed to the honour of St. Valery which was eventually attached to the Earldom of Cornwall. The mesne tenant in 1086 was one Ralph.

In the feudal system a **mesne** tenant was a vassal who held his land from a **mesne** lord who was himself the vassal of a higher lord.

A **vassal** was one who paid feudal homage to a superior lord, and who promised military service and advice and labour in return for a grant of land.

Under the feudal system, **enfeoffment** was the deed by which a person was given land in exchange for a pledge of service.

He may have been the father of Roger, who was the son-in-law of Drew d'Aundeley, tenant of the second Shirburn manor. Nothing further is known of him nor of the enfeoffment by which this estate was later held for 2 fees. In about 1234-7 the overlord Richard, Earl of Cornwall, granted it to Henry le Tyeys in exchange for Grendon Underwood (Bucks.), to be held for the same service as Grendon. This was presumably the agreement under which Shirburn's 2 fees and the manor were held like Grendon for the yearly render at North Oseney court of an ebony bow without string and 3 barbed arrows without feathers or 12*d*. The Le Tyeys family, whose chief seat was eventually Chilton Foliot (Wilts.), held Shirburn during the 13th century. The Sir Henry le Tyeys (or *Teutonicus*) who held it in 1279, and was lord of Fritwell and Albury as well as of estates in several other counties, was presumably the son of the earlier tenant. He had died by 1282, leaving an heir, of the same name, who was still a minor in 1284. Sir Henry (III) le Tyeys, later Lord Tyeys, died in 1307. His son Sir Henry, 2nd Lord Tyeys, was Keeper of Oxford city in 1311 and became one of the leaders of the revolt against the Despensers and a strong supporter of Thomas of Lancaster. His estates were forfeited and in 1322 he himself was hanged. His heir was his sister Alice, widow of another rebel leader, Warin de Lisle, but she was not granted her brother's property until 1327. Her younger son Henry, who took the surname Le Tyeys, was perhaps granted Shirburn before his mother's death 1347; he certainly held it at his own death in 1361, by which time he had acquired the 'manor of Burgfield', a half of the D'Oilly manor. His heir was his nephew Warin, Lord Lisle, son of his brother Gerard. Warin (d. 1382) left his estates to his only daughter Margaret, Baroness Lisle, wife of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, but Warin's widow Joan had a life interest in Shirburn manor (i.e. the D'Ivry half) and in the 'manor of Burgfield' until her death in 1392. Berkeley died in 1417, his heir being his daughter Elizabeth, wife of the powerful Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, guardian and tutor of Henry VI. On her death in 1422 her estates were divided between her three daughters and co heiresses, Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, Eleanor, Lady Ros, and Elizabeth, Lady Latimer. In 1427 and 1435, however, Richard Quatremain of North Weston bought their Shirburn property (i.e. three parts of the manor), and in 1432 he acquired from the Collingridges the fourth part of Shirburn manor and thus united the whole lordship under himself. Shirburn was not mentioned in Quatremain's will and had probably been granted already to his kinsman and friend Richard Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (d. 1477), although it is not mentioned in his inquisition *post mortem*.

The chancellor's son Richard Fowler, who was a 'very unthrift' and became a pensioner of his mother Jane Fowler in 1501, gave Shirburn as security for a loan. Sybil Chamberlain, the widow of Sir Richard Chamberlain of Woodstock and the daughter of chief executrix of Jane Fowler, who died in 1505, took possession of Shirburn manor in April 1505 as the debt was unpaid. In May Richard Fowler, by now knighted, leased the manor to his sister and her son Sir Edward Chamberlain for 60 years and in 1527 Sir Edward obtained full rights over Shirburn by giving his uncle Tilsworth and Stanbridge manors (Beds.) in exchange. On Sir Edward's death in 1542, he was succeeded by his eldest son Leonard who added to the Shirburn property by buying land from Ambrose Dormer and the rectory and advowson from the Crown.

advowson is the right in English law of presenting a nominee to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice. In effect this means the right to nominate a person to hold a church office in a parish.

Sir Leonard who, like his father, had been Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, died in 1561 leaving a life interest in the manor to his second wife Agnes. As his son Francis Chamberlain predeceased Agnes in 1570, it was Francis's eldest son Robert (d. 1600) who succeeded. Robert's heir Sir Robert Chamberlain was in a ship which vanished in the Levant in 1615 and the manor fell into the hands of the Crown for six or seven years until the death of Sir Robert became certain. The Chamberlains were a Roman Catholic family and Sir Robert's next heir was his cousin George Chamberlain, Bishop of Ypres, who renounced his claim in favour of John Chamberlain the son of his brother Sir John Chamberlain. This John Chamberlain leaving two co heiresses: Elizabeth, wife of John Neville Lord Abergavenny, and Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Gage, Bt., of Firle (Suss.) and later of Sir Henry Goring, Bt. There was a complicated division of his Shirburn estates by which the Abergavenny family had the manorial rights, the castle, and most of the rents and the Gages had the demesne subject to certain limitations. The woods and the rectory were divided equally. The manorial courts were held for a group of trustees, called the lords of the manor, until 1659, but for Lord Abergavenny (d. 1662) in 1661 and in 1668 for his widow Elizabeth, Baroness Dowager of Abergavenny. The date of Elizabeth's death is uncertain, but it was before 1682 when her nephew Joseph Gage, the younger son of Lady Mary Goring, was in possession. Joseph's son Thomas Gage sold Shirburn and Clare manor in 1716 for £25,696-8*s*-5*d*. to Thomas, Baron Parker (d. 1732), the eminent lawyer and Lord Chief Justice, later Lord Chancellor and 1st Earl of Macclesfield of the second creation. The manor has remained in the possession of the earls of Macclesfield until the present day.

The Pyramid Structure of Feudal Society

'Feudalism' is a term used to describe the way in which medieval society was organised. **Feudal** society was like a pyramid with the king at the top, followed by the nobles, and the peasants at the bottom. Feudalism developed slowly in Britain. The Anglo-Saxons had a form of feudalism based on loyalty to the 'thegn', or chieftain, but this changed after 1066 when William of Normandy brought European feudalism with him when he invaded England.

The **king** was at the top of the social pyramid. For most of the medieval period he had absolute power, which meant that he made all the laws and political decisions for his kingdom. He owned all the land but could not manage it all himself. He kept about a quarter of it and rented half to his chief nobles, or **barons**, who were called '**tenants-in-chief**'. In return, the nobles paid **geld or taxes or tribute** to the king and provided him with soldiers during times of war. The king gave the other quarter of the land to the Church. The gift of land by the king in return for feudal services was called a **feudal grant**, and the land so given was termed a "**feud**" or "**fief**." In the course of time fiefs became hereditary.

In order to prevent any one noble from becoming too powerful by owning a large area of land in one place, the king gave the nobles land that was scattered all over the country. This meant that the tenants-in-chief could not manage their land, so they rented their land to lesser nobles, the **knights and gentlemen**. The knights could not manage all their land either, so they kept some for themselves and allowed the peasants to **rent** the rest. From the rents they collected from the peasants, the knights paid their rents to the tenants-in-chief.

The **monks** farmed some of the **Church** land but the rest was also rented to the peasants. Instead of having a knight as their lord, these peasants paid their rent to the Church.

The **peasants** made up the majority of the population. They were at the bottom of the social pyramid and they had few rights and no political power. They lived like slaves and were called '**serfs**'. They worked on the lord's land and were not allowed to leave it. They were bound to the land and dependent on their lord. The three classes of serfs were the (1.) **villeins, (or villani)** who held up to thirty acres; (2.) **bordars**, who held between ten and fifteen acres; and (3.) **cottars**, who had a cottage and a small plot of land.

The duties of the peasant were to work on the lord's land (called a **manor**) for three days a week and provide him with a certain amount of food, such as corn, meat, eggs, ale, as well as wool and wood, each year. The peasant was also obliged to pay the knight **taxes** on special occasions, such as marriage or the birth of child. In return, the peasant was able to use the knight's mill, bread oven and brew house, but, of course, had to pay for their use. There were some advantages for the peasant. He was sure of having some land for planting his crops; a place to graze his cattle and sheep; and the lord was bound to protect him and his family.

The manors or areas of land owned by the kings and nobles were different sizes. Sometimes there were several villages in a manor. In the twelfth century England's population was approximately three million people, and usually only about one hundred people lived on a manor. The serfs or villani lived in one-room cottages built of wood and thatch usually collected together in a **village**. Around each village were three large open fields and woodland that as tracts of public land were known as **common**, but later subjected to the practice of **enclosure**. The land held by the lord was called the **demesne**.

Carucates was a unit of land measurement, varying from 60-160 acres. **Virgate** was a measure of land, varying greatly in extent, but very frequently averaging 30 acres. Equal to a quarter of a **hide** which equalled roughly 120 acres.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER TWELVE:

- i A series of sixteen principal civil battles fought in medieval England over thirty-two years from 1455 to 1487 between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. The name "Wars of the Roses" is based on the badges used by the two sides, the red rose for the Lancastrians and the white rose for the Yorkists. Major causes of the conflict include: 1.) both houses were direct descendents of king Edward III; 2.) the ruling Lancastrian king, Henry VI, surrounded himself with unpopular nobles; 3.) the civil unrest of much of the population; 4.) the availability of many powerful lords with their own private armies; and 5.) the untimely episodes of mental illness by king Henry VI. Most of the battles lasted little longer than a day, but were still hotly contested bloody affairs.
- ii '**English Historical Documents 1327-1485**' By A. R. Myers 138 The Death of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester from '*An English Chronicle*' ed. J. S. Davies, 62
- iii William de la POLE, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Suffolk, chief minister of Henry VI and the favourite of Margaret of Anjou, was son of the second and brother of the third Michael de la Pole, and was born in 1396.
He served in the French wars, and contributed in 1424 to the defeat of the French and Scots at Verneuil. After the death of the Earl of Salisbury at the siege of Orleans (Nov. 1428) the Earl of Suffolk was charged with the conduct of the siege; but all his efforts were defeated by the memorable intervention of Joan of Arc. He retreated and was pursued by the Maid to Jergeaux, which place she took by storm, and Suffolk was made prisoner, having knighted his captor before surrendering.
He soon recovered his liberty and assisted at the coronation of Henry VI in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, in 1431. Admitted to the king's council, and created Knight of the Garter, he negotiated in 1444 the truce with France and the king's marriage with Margaret of Anjou, stood proxy for Henry at the marriage ceremony in France, and escorted the bride to England. He was then created Marquis of Suffolk, received the thanks of parliament for his services in negotiating the truce, enjoyed the favour of the queen, and was virtually first minister.
After the murder of Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, popular suspicion attached itself to Suffolk as an accomplice; and his unpopularity was increased by the surrender of Anjou and Maine to France, according to the treaty which he had concluded. He received meanwhile (Humphrey's) earldom of Pembroke, was appointed Lord Chamberlain, and Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1448 was created Duke of Suffolk. The popular feeling vented itself in insurrections in 1450, and Suffolk, impeached by the Commons committed to the Tower, was sentenced, without trial, to five years' banishment.
He took an oath, before the gentry of Suffolk, that he was innocent of the crimes laid to his charge, and then embarked at Ipswich. But he was overtaken at sea by a vessel belonging to the Duke of Exeter, Constable of the Tower, was by his order beheaded, and his body was laid on the sands at Dover (May, 1450). It was removed thence by the king's direction and given up to the duchess, who buried it at Wingfield, in Suffolk. The Duchess of Suffolk was daughter of Thomas Chaucer, Speaker of the House of Commons, and granddaughter of the great poet. [William de la Pole was succeeded by his only son, John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk.]

- iv An accusation of sorcery and treason was brought against Elinor Cobham, the wife or concubine of Gloucester. She was charged with having framed a waxen statue of the king, whom she was slowly to torture, and finally to destroy, by such applications to this image, as, according to the first principles of necromancy, would become painful and fatal inflictions on the royal person. An ecclesiastic named Bolingbroke, her husband's secretary, Hum her chaplain, and Southwell, a canon of St . Stephen's chapel in Westminster, men of most repute for knowledge of any in their time, were convicted with her of the same composition of necromancy and treason. One suffered public execution; two died secretly and suddenly in prison. Elinor herself, on the 13th of November, 1441, was brought from Westminster by water, and landed at the Temple bridge, from whence, with a taper of wax of two pounds weight in her hand, she went through Fleet-street, " hoodless, save a kerchief, to St . Paul's, where she offered her taper." At two other days in the same week she was landed at Queenhithe and in Thames-street, whence she made the like penitential procession to other shrines in the city; at all which times the mayor, sheriffs, and crafts of London received her and accompanied her: the march, doubtless, preserved the show of voluntary penitence; and the exposure of the king's aunt was softened by some tokens of her royal connexion. She was afterwards committed to the custody of Sir John Stanley, comptroller of the household: a chronicler describes her to have been sent by him " to dwell an outlaw in the wilds of the Isle of Man." But by the more credible testimony of records it appears that she had been committed a prisoner to his castle of Chester, whence she is traced to Kenilworth, where she disappears from history. – "Fenn", or "Paston Letters", i. 3. 1 Nov. 1440, 19 H. B.
- v To be 'hung, drawn & quartered' was a specific sentence brought against those guilty of high treason. The victims were first hung by the neck but taken from the scaffold while still alive. The entrails and genitals were then removed (drawn), the head cut off and the torso hacked into four quarters. There is some debate over whether 'drawn' refers to the dragging of the live victim to the butcher's block or the (with)drawing of the entrails from the body. (- *The Phrase Finder*) The context of this account of Sir Roger indicates another more realistic possibility; that of 'drawing on' 'marking' or 'branding' the body in preparation for quartering, for it is apparent from the earlier statement that the victims "by great providence was preserved" and the joyous public response noted later, also highlights the five victims although hanged, appear to have been delivered alive to tell the tale. – ijc. Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, M.A. in his "*History Of Stowmarket*" records the event as follows, 'Numbers of his (Humphrey's) servants and knights were hanged for a few moments, stripped naked, marked rapidly on their bodies with a cold knife as if about to be quartered and then suddenly their pardons were read and they were liberated.'
- vi "*The history of England, Volume 2*" By Sir James Mackintosh, William Wallace, Robert Bell.
- vii Rot. antiq. Cotton. II. 23.
- viii Esc. 25, Hen. VI. n. 26.
- ix The suite, train or retinue of some forty-two men that attended Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.
- x Illegitimate son of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester by an unknown mistress. <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLAND,%20Kings%201066-1603.htm>
- xi Fabyan, Chron. edit.1811, p.619. Extracted from the "*Original Letters Illustrative of English History*" Vol 1, pp.108, 109.– Henry Ellis, F.R.S. Sec.S.A.
- xii Tait, James. "John Mowbray VI, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. "*The Dictionary of National Biography*". Vol XIII. pp. 340-1; p. 337 Sidney Lee, Ed. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1909. 1119-1122.
- xiii PastScape.
- xiv Pevsner.
- xv Suffolk HER.
- xvi <http://www.multiwords.de/genealogy/Battles%20of%20the%20War%20of%20Roses.html#Battle%20of%20Towton>
- xvii <http://www.multiwords.de/genealogy/Battles%20of%20the%20War%20of%20Roses.html#Battle%20of%20Barnet>
- xviii Although there were just forty-four years between the two events, it was a tumultuous time that produced the Civil War of the Roses in sixteen principal battles across the country between 1455 and 1487, two dynastic changes, from Lancaster, then York to Tudor and the demise of four kings, from Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, to usher in Henry (Tudor) VII. - ijc
- xix <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/RalphShelton1.htm>
- xx Sir Edward Chamberlayne [1470-1541] of Gedding Suffolk, and Barnham Broom, Norfolk, whose father, Sir Robert Chamberlayne of (clayhall) Barking, Essex, was attainted by statute in the seventh year of Henry VII, cap.23 and executed on 12 March 1491 for high treason, is not to be confused with Sir Edward Chamberlayne of Shirburn, Oxfordshire. – "*Dictionary of National Biography*" Vol X, pp.7-8; Edited by Leslie Stephen. Rot. Parl. Vol VI, pp.455, No.16.